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**FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., &c., &c.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, 1856—1895**

Born March 26th, 1819; died March 17th, 1904

THE
RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE
FOR 1904.

(FIFTEENTH YEAR.)



COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
COLONEL WILLOUGHBY VERNER,
LATE RIFLE BRIGADE
ASSISTED BY
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1904

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

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Rifle Brigade Calendar,

1905.

Compiled by Colonel Willoughby Verner.

JANUARY.

1 **S** —1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at combat before NEW ORLEANS. 1874.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.

2 **M** —1864.—3rd Bn. engaged at SHUBKUDDER (Mohmund Expedition). 1874.—Remainder 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.

3 **Tu** —1809.—1st Bn. at Action of CACABELOS (Retreat of Corunna); Capt. Bennet and 19 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and many men wounded. Tom Plunket shot General Colbert and his orderly.

4 **W** —1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. lost a few men. 1852.—Troopship *Megæra* on fire, with 1st Bn. on board. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at Futtehghurh (Indian Mutiny), having marched 76 miles in 4 days (27 hours' actual marching).

5 **Th** —1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA. 1st Bn. covered the retirement across river at Constantino.

6 **F** —1900.—2nd Bn. engaged in repelling Great Attack on Ladysmith: Lieut. Hall and 18 Riflemen killed, Major Thesiger, Capt. Mills, Biddleph, Stephens, Lieuts. MacLachlan, C. E. Harrison and 87 Riflemen wounded.

7 **S** —1852.—1st Bn. left Plymouth for the Cape (embarked at Dover on 2nd) (2nd Kaffir War). 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged near ALLAHABAD.

8 **S** —1812.—1st Bn. at Storming of Fort San Francisco (an outwork of CIUDAD RODRIGO), 2nd Lieut. Hawksley and 1 Riflemen killed, 7 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at Attack on Lines of New Orleans; 1 officer and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 94 Riflemen wounded.

9 **M** —1812.—1st Bn. at Siege of CIUDAD RODRIGO.

10 **Tu** —1809.—1st Bn. at skirmish of Betanzos, Retreat of CORUNNA. 1854.—1st Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Cape.

11 **W** —1819.—2nd Bn. received draft of 218 Riflemen from 3rd Bn. on disbandment. 1847.—1st Bn. engaged near Kei River (1st Kaffir War); Capt. Gibson and Assist.-Surg. Howell killed.

12 **Th** —1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 2nd Bn. reached Vigo and embarked.

13 **F** —1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at combat outside ANTWERP. French driven into Antwerp.

14 **S** —1809.—Retreat of Corunna 1st Bn. engaged.

15 **S** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the RAMGUNGA (Indian Mutiny).

JANUARY.

16 M —1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at MALDONADO, near Monte Video; 1 officer wounded, 1 Rifleman killed. 1809.—Battle of Corunna; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Noble and 11 Riflemen killed. (During the 20 days' retreat, the 1st Bn. lost 3 officers and 170 Riflemen killed, wounded and prisoners.) 1901.—1st Bn. affair at Boschman's Krantz; 12 R. wdd.

17 Tu—1800.—Order issued for the formation of the "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN," at Horsham Barracks. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Battle of ABU KLEA, Soudan.

18 W—1879.—6 Cos. 4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition.

19 Th—1812.—Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo; 1st and 2nd Bns. present: Capt. Uniacke and 9 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 47 Riflemen wounded, 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of EL GUBAT, Soudan.

20 F—1807.—Sortie from MONTE VIDEO repulsed; 3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. lost 6 killed and 25 wounded.

21 S—1809.—2nd Bn. having embarked at Vigo after Retreat of Corunna sailed for England.

22 S—1862.—Title of "THE PRINCE CONSOBT'S OWN" bestowed on the Regiment by QUEEN VICTORIA.

23 M—1890.—4th Bn. left Cadiz on H.M.S. *Malabar*, having made good damages caused by collision off Cape Trafalgar on 19th.

24 Tu—1812.—Major-Gen. Robert Craufurd died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo. (The regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres and in campaigns in Portugal and Spain, 1807-1812.)

25 W—1879.—4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition reached Chunar. 1900.—Battle of Spion Kop.

26 Th—1859.—Pursuit of Tantia Topee; Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) marched to Bhurtpore.

27 F—1889.—4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition, BURMA.

28 S—1879.—4th Bn., reconnaissance on Tirah (Bazar Valley Expedition).

29 S—1855.—105th day of Siege of SEBASTOPOL.

30 M—1868.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged with Mutineers on the Ramgunga.

31 Tu—1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at Action of AMOAFUL Ashantee; 3 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.

FEBRUARY

1 W—1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at DONK, Holland; 2 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Vigo.

2 Th—1814.—4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at assault and capture of MERXEM; 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1900.—Capt. Mills, 2nd Bn., died at Ladysmith, of wounds received on Jan. 6th.

3 F—1807.—3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at Storming of Monte Video; Capt. Dickenson and 10 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1874.—2nd Bn. at skirmish on the Ordah, Ashantee.

4 S—1814.—Sortie from Antwerp repelled (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at ORDAHSU, Ashantee; 19 Riflemen wounded. Coomassie occupied. 1903.—4th Bn. returned from S. Africa.

5 S—1874.—2nd Bn. at COOMASSIE. 1900.—1st Bn. at Action of Vaal Krantz. 9 Riflemen killed, Capt. Talbot, Tharp, Lieuts. Ellis, Blewitt, Sir T. Cunningham and 69 Riflemen wounded.

6 M—1874.—2nd Bn. left Coomassie. 1900.—1st Bn. withdrawn from Vaal Krantz.

7 Tu—1814.—French sortie from ANTWERP repulsed (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Bazar Valley Expedition.

8 W—1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Kunar Expedition.

9 Th—1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at SIDHA GHAT, Indian Mutiny.

10 F—1815.—3rd Bn. at surrender of FORT BOYER, Mobile Expedition.

11 S—1847.—1st Bn. at skirmish on the FISH RIVER (1st Kaffir War).

12 S—1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Tarifa, Spain. 1900.—Action at Dekiel's Drift, Capt. Majendie, 2nd in command, Roberts' Horse, killed.

13 M—1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Delhi from Cawnpore after 23 days' marching.

14 Tu—1867.—Snider B.L. rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1877.—4th Bn. returned from Jowaki Expedition.

FEBRUARY.

15 W —1820.—General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—Relief of Kimberley.

16 Th—1816.—The 95th Rifle Corps taken out of the Line and styled the “Rifle Brigade.”

17 F —1814.—All 3 Bns. crossed the Nive ; commencement of Campaign.

18 S —1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn., under Norcott, embarked at Cadiz for Algeciras. 1900.—1st Bn. at Action of Monte Cristo. 4 Riflemen killed, Capt. A. D. Stewart, Bentinck, and 23 Riflemen wounded.

19 S —1820.—F.M. the Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief, vice Sir David Dundas. 1855.—Portion of 2nd Bn. engaged in a reconnaissance, Crimea.

20 M —1806.—1st Bn. returned from Germany and disembarked at Yarmouth.

21 Tu—1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cape Coast Castle and embarked.

22 W —1826.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Malta. 1900.—114th Day of Siege of Ladysmith. Lieut. Pearson died of enteric.

23 Th—1900.—Fighting on Tugela, 1st Bn., 7 Riflemen wounded. Rifle Battalion (Reservists 2nd Bn.) 4 Riflemen killed, 2nd Lieuts. Baker-Carr and Dumaresq and 32 Riflemen wounded.

24 F —1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. disembarked at Algeciras. 1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at VILLE NAV. 1855.—Long Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn. 1900.—1st Bn. on Tugela, Capt. and Qr.-Mr. Stone, Lieut. Digby and 5 Riflemen wounded.

25 S —1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. arrived at Tarifa. 1879.—4th Bn. returned to Jellalabad from 1st Lughman Expedition.

26 S —1814.—Passage of the GAVE DU PAU, 2nd and 3rd Bns.

27 M —1810.—1st Bn. at skirmish at BARBA DEL PUEBLO. 1814.—Battle of Orthez ; 2nd and 3rd Bns. present. 1900.—Cronjé surrendered. 1st Bn. at Action of Pieter's Hill, 12 Riflemen killed, Capt. and Adj't. Long, and 2nd Lieut. Buxton and 54 Riflemen wounded.

28 Tu—1801.—Captain Sidney Beckwith's Company of the Rifle Corps embarked on H.M.S. *St. George* (Lord Nelson's flag-ship) for Copenhagen. 1900.—Relief of Ladysmith. During Siege 2nd Bn. had 4 officers and 38 Riflemen killed or died of wounds, 9 officers and 114 Riflemen wounded, 1 officer and 34 Riflemen died of disease. 1st Bn. had 25 Riflemen killed and 15 officers and 153 Riflemen wounded.

MARCH.

- 1 W —1811.—2 Cos. of 2nd, and 4 Cos. of 3rd Bn. marched from Tarifa for Casas Viejas.
- 2 Th —1843.—1st Bn. embarked at Malta for Corfu. 1896.—Rifle Company, Mounted Infantry, 3 officers and 60 Riflemen, 2nd and 4th Bns. embarked for S. Africa (Matabele War).
- 3 F —1811.—3rd Bn. formed advanced guard of Graham's force and forded the Laguna de la Janda between Casas Viejas and Vejer. 1900.—1st Bn. marched through Ladysmith and bivouacked under Surprise Hill.
- 4 S —1811.—Night march of Cos. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. between Vejer and Conil. 1889.—4th Bn. detachment returned from Karen Expedition (Burma).
- 5 S —1811.—Battle of Barrosa; 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. present; Capt. Knipe and 19 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 M —1811.—Massena retreated from Santarem; 1st Bn. (in advance) started in pursuit. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow.
- 7 Tu —1811.—Pursuit of Massena, Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow; 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged.
- 8 W —1811.—French dislodged from PAIALVO, by 1st Bn. and two 6-pounders.
- 9 Th —1811.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. skirmishing all day. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at LUCKNOW; attack and capture of the Yellow Bungalow.
- 10 F —1811.—Pursuit of Massena. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow.
- 11 S —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action before Lucknow; Capt. Thynne and 2 Riflemen killed, Lieut. Cooper and 17 Riflemen wounded.
- 12 S —1811.—Combat of the Redinha; 1st Bn. lost 4 Riflemen killed, and 2 officers and 9 Riflemen wounded.
- 13 M —1801.—Battle of MANDORA, Egypt. 9 officers and 200 men, who had served in the "Experimental Corps" at Ferrol, engaged in this and other actions of the campaign. 3 officers, Rifle Corps, wounded. 1900. Bloemfontein occupied.
- 14 Tu —1811.—Action near Casal Nova; Major John Stewart and Lieut. Strode killed (no return of Riflemen).
- 15 W —1811.—Combat at FONZE DE ABRONCE; 1st Bn., 2 officers wounded (no return).
- 16 Th —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near SUPREE, Indian Mutiny.

MARCH.

17 F —1812.—1st Bn. at commencement of second Siege of BADAJOZ. 1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Gibraltar from Gold Coast.

18 S —1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish at PONTE DE MARCELLA.

19 S —1810.—Combat at Barba del Puerto ; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Mercer and 3 Riflemen killed and 10 Riflemen wounded. The first fight of the campaign of 1810. 1812.—Sortie from Badajoz repelled.

20 M —1814.—Action of Tarbes, fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th Rifles, unaided by other British troops ; Captain Duncan and 6 Riflemen killed, 11 officers and 75 Riflemen wounded.

21 Tu—1801.—Battle of ALEXANDRIA ; 6 officers of the Rifle Corps and some 200 men of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen," engaged. 1855.—2nd Bn. augmented to 16 Companies about this time, in the Crimea.

22 W —1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at St. Christoval, Badajoz. French gunners picked off by Riflemen.

23 Th—1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in repulse of Sortie from Sebastopol. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Koorsee, near Lucknow.

24 F —1881.—4th Bn. ; Waziri Expedition started from Rawal Pindi.

25 S —1815.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).

26 S —1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at storming of FORT PICURINA, Badajoz ; the 3rd Bn. the first Corps in ; Lieut. Stokes, 3rd Bn., the first man in.

27 M —1814.—3rd Bn. drove the French from TOURNEFEUILLE ; a few Riflemen wounded.

28 Tu—1811.—1st Bn. drove the French from FREIXADAS ; Lieut. and Adj't. James Stewart killed.

29 W —1811.—1st Bn. engaged. French driven from GUARDA.

30 Th—1815.—1st Bn. marched from Bruges to Courtrai. 1852.—1st Bn. disembarked at Algoa Bay, after 3 months' passage on H.M. steamship *Megara* (2nd Kaffir War).

31 F —1811.—Siege of BADAJOZ : 1st and 3rd Bns. engaged.

APRIL.

1 S —1800.—First Parade of the “Experimental Corps of Riflemen” at Horsham Barracks. 1855.—3rd Bn. formed for the SECOND time at Haslar, from drafts from depôts of 1st and 2nd Bns.

2 S —1801.—Battle of Copenhagen. Lt.-Col. Hon. W. Stewart and Capt. Sidney Beckwith's Co. on board Lord Nelson's Fleet. Lt. and Adj't. Grant and 2 Riflemen killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.

3 M —1811.—Action near Sabugal; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. 2nd Bn. present. Lieut. Hon. D. Arbuthnot and 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 14 Riflemen wounded.

4 Tu—1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked for England at end of American War. 1879.—4th Bn., 2nd Lughman Expedition returned to Jellalabad. 1889.—4th Bn., Popa Expedition, returned (BURMA).

5 W —1858.—Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny; officers and 100 men from the 2nd, and the same from the 3rd Bn., and 200 Sikhs, Major Ross (now General Sir John Ross) in command.

6 Th—1812.—Storming of Badajoz; Major O'Hare, 8 officers and 57 Riflemen killed, 14 officers and 225 Riflemen wounded. 8 Cos. 1st Bn., 2 Cos. 2nd and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. took part in attack.

7 F —1889.—4th Bn.; Phunkan Column started (BURMA).

8 S —1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked for Sweden. 1854.—2nd Bn. dis-embarked at Gallipoli.

9 S —1855.—Second bombardment of SEBASTOPOL commenced; Lieut. Hon. A. Anson and 18 Riflemen of 1st Bn. manned the rifle-pits; 4 Riflemen killed.

10 M —1814.—Battle of Toulouse; all 3 Bns. engaged; 14 Riflemen killed and 1 officer and 26 Riflemen wounded.

11 Tu—1812.—All 3 Bns. left Badajoz and advanced on Madrid.

12 W —1859.—2nd Bn. at skirmish at AKOUMA, Indian Mutiny.

13 Th—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at BABEE, Indian Mutiny.

14 F —1859.—Ross's Camel Corps started in pursuit of Ferozeshah.

15 S —1879.—4th Bn. at Safed Sung.

APRIL.

16 **S** —1814.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. started from Toulouse in pursuit of Soult.

17 **M** —1869.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Col.-in-Chief, died. 1856.—1st and 2nd Bns. at parade for Inspection by the Russian General Lüders.

18 **Tu** —1863.—Gen. Sir G. Brown appointed Col.-in-Chief, *vice* Lord Seaton.

19 **W** —1815.—1 Co. 2nd Bn., which had been in Holland since December, 1814, joined the 5 Cos. from England at Leuze, Belgium.

20 **Th** —1815.—Duke of Wellington inspected the 6 Cos. of 2nd Bn. in Belgium. 1855.—Rifle-pits manned and held by volunteers from the 1st Bn., Sebastopol.

21 **F** —**Good Friday.** 1854.—2nd Bn. commenced to construct the lines of Bulair across the isthmus of Gallipoli.

22 **S** —1855.—Russians driven from the **Rifle-Pits, Sebastopol.** Privates Bradshaw, Humpston, and MacGregor awarded the **V.C.** for gallantry on this occasion.

23 **S** —**Easter Sunday.** 1811.—1st Bn. defended the Bridge of Marialva, near GALLEGOS; French repulsed.

24 **M** —**Bank Holiday.** 1855.—The slung pelisse and coatee abolished, and tunics substituted.

25 **Tu** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged in skirmish through the **GOGRA JUNGLE.**

26 **W** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near Jugdespore.

27 **Th** —1811.—1st Bn. engaged at 2nd attack on Bridge of Marialva. 1815.—6 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).

28 **F** —1825.—Horse Guards Order, dated 25th, for 1st and 2nd Bns. to be augmented from 8 to 10 Companies.

29 **S** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on MUNDEL'S KRANTZ (2nd Kaffir War); 1 officer and 5 Riflemen wounded.

30 **S** —1814.—All 3 Bns. cantoned in villages on the Lower Garonne.

MAY.

1 M —1850.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur born. 1871.—Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur promoted to Captain in 1st Bn.

2 Tu—1811.—3rd Bn. at combat at FUENTES D'ONOR; 1 officer and 9 Riflemen wounded.

3 W—1855.—199th day of Siege of Sebastopol.

4 Th—1809.—The 3rd Bn. first raised by drafts from the 1st and 2nd Bns., numbering over 1,000 Riflemen. 1881.—4th Bn. crossed the Waziri Frontier.

5 F —1811.—Battle of Fuentes D'Onor; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged; Lieut. Westby and 3 Riflemen killed, 13 Riflemen wounded.

6 S —1805.—The 2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury, by draft of 21 sergts. 20 corporals, 7 buglers, and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.; Major Wade to command.

7 S —1848.—The "Reserve Battalion" of 6 Cos. formed at Dover.

8 M —1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Scutari from Gallipolli.

9 Tu—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged near NUGGUR, Indian Mutiny.

10 W—1881.—4th Bn. engaged in skirmish at Raznak, WAZIRILAND.

11 Th—1811.—Sortie from Badajoz.

12 F —1811.—Skirmish near ESPEJA; portions of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. engaged.

13 S —1815.—6 Cos. 1st Bn. quartered in Brussels. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at NUGGUR.

14 S —1815.—1 Co. 1st Bn., 1 Co. 2nd Bn., and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., which had landed in Holland in December, 1814, arrived in Brussels. 1890.—Lee-Metford Magazine Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.

15 M —1800.—The "Experimental Corps of Riflemen" encamped at Swinley, Windsor Forest.

M A Y.

16 Tu—1854.—1st Bn. augmented to 12 cos., 8 "Service" and 4 "Depôt."

17 W—1852.—1st Bn. engaged near the WATERKLOOF (2nd Kaffir War).

18 Th—1854.—2nd Bn. at Scutari ordered to be augmented to 12 Cos. (same as 1st Bn.).

19 F—1874.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. brigaded together for Review by Czar of Russia.

20 S—1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. arrived off Gottenburg, Sweden.

21 S—1813.—All three Bns. broke up from winter quarters, and marched into Spain. Establishment reduced to 6 Cos. per Bn. on account of heavy casualties in campaign of 1812.

22 M—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at GOWLOWLEE.

23 Tu—1858.—Camel Corps engaged at CALPEE.

24 W—1856.—Medals granted by Emperor of the French distributed at Balaclava.

25 Th—1809.—1st Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal; joined the Bns. of the 43rd and 52nd in the Downs. 1854.—2nd Bn. reviewed at Scutari by the Sultan and Lord Raglan.

26 F—1858.—Ross's Camel Corps forded the Jumna.

27 S—1812.—Regiment (all 3 Bns.) reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Bodon. "You look well and in good fighting order."

28 S—1852.—1st Bn. engaged at INGILBY'S FARM (2nd Kaffir War).

29 M—1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Scutari for Varna. 1880.—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Col.-in-Chief.

30 Tu—1815.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. at Brussels reviewed by the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands.

31 W—1854.—2nd Bn. encamped at Varna.

JUNE.

- 1 Th—1860.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) broken up at termination of Indian Mutiny; formed 5th April, 1858. 1901.—Fight near Blesbok Spruit; Lieut. C. H. Dillon (Mounted Infantry) wounded (died on 8th at Standerton).
- 2 F —1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn., on return from New Orleans Expedition landed at Plymouth and marched to join 3 Cos. at Dover (remaining 2 at Brussels). 1881.—4th Bn., Waziri Expedition returned to Rawal Pindi. 1902.—Peace proclaimed. End of S. African War.
- 3 S —1837.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Dover from Cephalonia. 1852.—2nd Bn. sailed from Quebec for England.
- 4 S —1856.—1st Bn. embarked at Balaclava, in H.M.S. *Apollo*, for England, at termination of Crimean War, having lost 113 Riflemen killed in action, 342 by wounds and disease, and 353 invalided.
- 5 M —1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Varna on Schumla.
- 6 Tu—1854.—Title of “2nd Lieutenant,” used since the regiment was first raised, changed to that of “Ensign”! 1900.—Pretoria occupied.
- 7 W —1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish camp at St. Pedro, near MONTE VIDEO; 2 officers and 27 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—Attack and capture of the Quarries, SEBASTOPOL.
- 8 Th—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd. Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1856.—2nd Bn. embarked at Balaclava for England at termination of Crimean War.
- 9 F —1854.—Minié Rifles issued to 1st Bn.
- 10 S —1815.—2nd Bn. cantoned along the Belgian Frontier.
- 11 S —~~Whit~~ Sunday. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. crossed the Pisuerga, in pursuit of the French.
- 12 M —*Bank Holiday*. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. at skirmish near the HORMUZA.
- 13 Tu—1806.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for South America. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action of NAWABGUNGE; one officer and 15 Riflemen wounded.
- 14 W —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. joined 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. (*vide* 13th) at Monte Video, after having been 11 months on board ship.
- 15 Th—1818.—All three Bns. crossed the Ebro.
- 16 F —1815.—Action of Quatre Bras; 1st Bn. engaged; Capt. Smyth, Lieut. Lister and 8 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 51 Riflemen wounded.

J U N E.

17 S —1815.—2nd Bn. reached Waterloo and bivouacked.

18 S —1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at San Millan (Spain); 4 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 13 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—BATTLE OF WATERLOO—6 Cos. 1st Bn., Lieuts. Stillwell and Johnson and 20 Riflemen killed, 13 officers and 124 Riflemen wounded; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn., 34 Riflemen killed, 14 officers and 179 Riflemen wounded; 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., Captain Eeles and 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 36 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—Attack on the Redan; Capt. Forman, Lieut. Boileau and 38 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 89 Riflemen wounded.

19 M —1815.—All three Battalions advanced on Paris. 1855.—Private Flannery, 1st Bn. found dead 200 yards inside of Russian abattis, Sebastopol.

20 Tu—1858.—Short rifles issued to 4th Bn.

21 W —1813.—Battle of Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the *first* French gun. Lieut. Campbell and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 61 Riflemen wounded.

22 Th—1815.—Napoleon I. abdicated. Allies marching on Paris. 1897.—2nd Bn. at Diamond Jubilee of H.M. the Queen.

23 F —1813.—Pursuit after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. at skirmish at ECHARBI-ABANEZ; Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons.

24 S —1813.—Pursuit of French after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged near LA CUENCA, and captured the *last* gun of the French army.

25 S —1855.—252nd day of the siege of Sebastopol.

26 M —1857.—Queen Victoria presented the W.C. to Brevet-Major Hon. H. Clifford, Brevet-Major C. T. Bourchier, Capt. W. J. Cunningham, Lieut. John Knox, Privates Wheatley, Bradshaw, MacGregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.

27 Tu—1859.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles.

28 W—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Ensenada de Barragon. 1897.—2nd Bn. at Coronation of Queen Victoria.

29 Th—1858.—Ross's Camel Corps inspected by Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell at Allahabad. 1897.—3rd Bn. started on Tochi Valley Expedition.

30 F —1815.—March on Paris. 1st Bn. crossed the Oise at Pont St. Maxence 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Chantilly.

J U L Y.

1 S —1859.—2nd Bn. went into Barracks at Lucknow. Since Nov., 1857, when it took the field, its losses were 10 officers, 20 sergeants and 226 Riflemen.

2 S —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish at Passo Chico, and drove them into Buenos Ayres, 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 22 Riflemen wounded, 1812.—1st Bn. engaged at RUEDA, Spain.

3 M —1809.—The 1st Bn., 43rd and 52nd, landed at Vallada, in the Tagus, and were formed into "The Light Brigade," under Major-General Craufurd. 1855.—Capt. Fyers's picquet lost 8 killed and 5 wounded in trenches, Sebastopol.

4 Tu—1807.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. sharply engaged near BUENOS AYRES. 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 4 Riflemen wounded. 1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Bridge of Marialva.

5 W —1807.—Attack on Buenos Ayres; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; Capt. Jenkinson, Lieut. Turner and 90 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 139 Riflemen wounded.

6 Th—1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain. Capt. Beckwith's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain about same time in 1810. (These two companies were attached to 1st Bn.)

7 F —1813.—1st Bn. engaged at CAZARCA, Spain. 1815.—British Army marched into Paris after Waterloo. The first man to enter was Lieut. and Adjt. Smith, of 2nd Bn. The first corps to enter was the 2nd Bn.; it camped in the Champs Elysées. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at FULLER'S HOEK, 2nd Kaffir War.

8 S —1814.—3rd Bn. embarked at Bordeaux and sailed for England. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at the Waterkloof.

9 S —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn., under Beckwith, embarked at Deal for Denmark. 1815.—1st Bn. encamped at Clichy, near Paris.

10 M —1815.—Hd. Qrs. and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend.

11 Tu—1856.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from the Crimea, having lost 192 Riflemen killed in action, and 353 died of disease (574 men wounded).

12 W —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Buenos Ayres for Monte Video. 1815.—3rd Bn. landed at Ostend and marched on Paris. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Malta for Egypt.

13 Th—1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Copenhagen. 1814.—1st and 2nd Bns. embarked near Bordeaux for England. 1854.—1st Bn. embarked at Portsmouth for Crimea.

14 F —1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 1st Bn., landed at Lisbon. 1890.—Rifle Caps issued to 2nd Bn.

JULY.

15 S —1813.—1st Bn. drove the French from the heights of SANTA BARBARA.

16 S —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Veldbeck (Holland). 1898.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cairo.

17 M —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. arrived in England from Bordeaux at end of Peninsular War.

18 Tu—1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish near Castrejon.

19 W—1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the GUARENA.

20 Th—1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland (WALCHEREN EXPEDITION).

21 F —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. forded the River Tormes, waist-deep, above Salamanca.

22 S —1812.—Battle of Salamanca. All 3 Bns. present, but slightly engaged; 3 Riflemen killed, 24 Riflemen wounded.

23 S —1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Holland to join 2nd Bn. 1812.—Pursuit of Marmont after Salamanca; Regiment engaged near the TORMES River.

24 M —1810.—Combat of the Coa; 1st Bn. lost Capt. Creagh, Lieuts. McLeod and Reilly, and 11 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 55 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. attacked and captured kraals on the WATERKLOOF.

25 Tu—1825.—1st Bn. divided into 6 "Service" and 4 "Dépôt" Cos.

26 W—1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked at Gravesend for South America.

27 Th—1809.—The Light Division, under Craufurd, reached Naval moral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.

28 F —1809.—The Light Division started at dawn on their famous forced march on Talavera. Battle of Talavera; Major Bunbury with detachments of 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged.

29 S —1809.—The Light Division reached Talavera early in the morning after having marched 62 miles in 26 hours. 1810.—2 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined 3 Cos. of same Bn. and 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., at Cadiz, then besieged by French.

30 S —1809.—2nd Bn. sailed from the Downs for Holland (Walcheren Expedition), being brigaded with 48rd and 52nd, under Gen. Hon. W. Stewart. N.B.—The 1st Bn. was at this time also brigaded with the other battalions of the 48rd and 52nd in Portugal, under Craufurd.

31 M —1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in outpost affair near FLUSHING; 1 officer and 10 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

1 Tu—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Mondego Bay, Portugal. 1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Deal for Walcheren. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at BRIDGE OF JANCI, Spain.

2 W—1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at ECHALAR, Spain. 1868.—F.M. Sir E. Blakeney, Col.-in-Chief, died.

3 Th—1809.—2nd Bn. engaged near FLUSHING. 1868.—F.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Col.-in-Chief.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut., Rifle Brigade. 1896.—Rifle Company (2nd and 4th Bns.) Mounted Infantry at Storming of Makoni's Kraal, S. Africa. 1 Rifleman wounded.

4 F—1810.—“The Light Division” formed under Craufurd at Alameda. 1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for India (Mutiny).

5 S—1885.—Rifle Company, Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), of Nile Expeditionary Force, broken up (was formed Aug. 24th, 1884).

6 S—1854.—1st Bn. disembarked at Constantinople.

7 M—*Bank Holiday*. 1857.—2nd Bn. embarked at Kingstown for service in India (Mutiny).

8 Tu—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. sailed from Monte Video for England.

9 W—1809.—Siege of Flushing. 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed on South Beveland.

10 Th—1809.—Siege of Flushing. 1854.—1st Bn. landed on Asiatic side of Bosphorus. Enfield rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1902.—Coronation Day.

11 F—1809.—**Flushing** surrendered; 2nd Bn. lost 11 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 21 Riflemen wounded.

12 S—1850.—1st Bn. having landed at Gravesend, marched to Canterbury on return from 1st Kaffir War.

13 S—1812.—Regiment (all three Battalions) marched into Madrid.

14 M—1855.—302nd day of siege of Sebastopol.

15 Tu—1808.—2nd Bn. attacked French picquets at Obidos; first affair in the Peninsular War; Lieut. Bunbury and 1 Rifleman killed, 2 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Capitulation of WALCHEREN.

16 W—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Veldbeck and covered the advance on Copenhagen of Army under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley.

17 Th—1807.—Outpost affair of 1st Bn. outside COPENHAGEN; 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded. 1808.—Battle of Roleia; 2nd Bn. lost 17 Riflemen killed, and 8 officers and 30 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

18 F —1877.—4th Bn. first paraded with Martini-Henry rifles.

19 S —1808.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. disembarked at Peniche, in Portugal, and joined 4 Cos. (which had sailed for Sweden on April 8). 1898.—2nd Bn. left the Atbara for Khartoum.

20 S —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE, 3rd Bn. engaged at NASSREGUNGE.

21 M —1808.—Battle of Vimiera; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. lost 37 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 43 Riflemen wounded; 1st Bn. losses unrecorded. 1811.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined Light Division.

22 Tu—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE on the Goomtee. 1880.—1st Bn. sailed in H.M.S. *Jumna* for India.

23 W—1858.—4th Bn. landed at Malta.

24 Th—1807.—2nd Bn. engaged outside COPENHAGEN. 1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at combat of SAN LUCAS EL MAYOR. 1884.—Formation of Rifle Company, Camel Corps, for Nile Expedition; 2nd and 3rd Bns. sent 2 officers and 50 men.

25 F —~~Regimental Birthday~~. 1800.—Experimental Corps of Riflemen landed at Ferrol, and engaged Spaniards; Lieut.-Col. Stewart severely wounded. 1800.—The Rifle Corps formally embodied under Col. Coote Manningham. 1818.—1st Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain. 1815.—2nd Regimental Dinner at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris.

26 S —1800.—Action at FERROL renewed; 3 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Major-Gen. Sir Coote Manningham, 1st Colonel-in-Chief, died, from effects of Corunna campaign.

27 S —1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in action at SEVILLE. 1865.—Gen. Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—2nd Bn. at Storming of Bergendal. Capts. W. Steward, Lysley and E. Campbell and 23 Riflemen killed or died of wounds. Lieut.-Col. Metcalfe, Capt. Alexander and H. Maitland, Lieut. Turner, 2nd Lieut. Basset and 51 Riflemen wounded. Rifleman E. Durrant awarded the W.C.

28 M —1865.—F.M. Sir Edward Blakeney appointed Colonel-in-Chief.

29 Tu—1807.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at KROGE, Denmark. “A few men of the 95th fell” (Sir A. Wellesley). 1848.—Action of Boem Platz. Dutch Boers defeated; Capt. Murray and 6 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded.

30 W—1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Varna for the Crimea.

31 Th—1809.—Gen. Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1818.—Storming of San Sebastian; 50 volunteers from each battalion; 8 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 16 Riflemen wounded. Defence of the Bridge of Vera by all 3 Bns.; Capt. Cadoux and 18 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 58 Riflemen wounded.

SEPTEMBER.

1 F —1855.—Capt. Balfour and 50 Riflemen (volunteers from 2nd Bn.) covered a sap from 5th parallel, Sebastopol. Lieut. Cary and 1 Rifleman killed, 15 Riflemen wounded.

2 S —1898.—**Battle of Khartoum.** 2nd Bn. engaged. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 Riflemen wounded.

3 S —1874.—2nd Bn. ordered to Gold Coast (**ASHANTEE EXPEDITION**).

4 M —1854.—349th day of siege of Sebastopol.

5 Tu—1841.—2nd Bn. embarked at Deptford for Bermuda. 1855.—Capt. Balfour and 52 Riflemen 2nd Bn. seized Russian rifle-pits, Sebastopol. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 wounded.

6 W —1889.—Brunswick rifle issued to Regiment, in place of the Baker rifle.

7 Th—1807.—Surrender of Copenhagen. 1854.—1st Bn. landed at Varna.

8 F —1855.—**Final Attack on Sebastopol**; 2nd Bn. engaged in assault on REDAN; Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Ryder, and 23 Riflemen killed, 8 officers and 197 Riflemen wounded.

9 S —1855.—Sebastopol entered by the Allies. Russians blew up their magazines, barracks, &c., and set town on fire before retreating.

10 S —1855.—The losses of the 1st and 2nd Bns. in the trenches during the Siege of Sebastopol (not otherwise accounted for) amounted to 175 Riflemen killed, and 148 Riflemen wounded.

11 M —1848.—Rebel Boers sent in their submission to Sir Harry Smith; 1st Bn. returned to Bloemfontein.

12 Tu—1812.—2nd Bn. left Lisbon, *en route* for Spain. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Khartoum.

13 W —1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of **FOBT MANDAULA**. 1864.—Whitworth rifles issued to 4th Bn.

14 Th—1809.—2nd Bn. landed at Dover from **WALCHEREN EXPEDITION**, having lost over 300 men by fever in 6 weeks (5 sergeants and 128 Riflemen died within 3 months of disembarkation). 1854.—1st and 2nd Bns. landed in Crimea.

15 F —1852.—1st Bn. engaged on the **WATERKLOOF**.

SEPTEMBER.

16 S.—1810.—Retreat on Torres-Vedras commenced; Light Division left as rear-guard at Celorico.

17 S.—1857.—First man attested for the 4th Bn. 1901.—Fight near Dejager's Drift, Lieut. Blewitt (Mounted Infantry) killed.

18 M.—1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged at ALCALA DE LAS GAZULES. 1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition, exactly two months after their return from Peninsular War.

19 Tu—1854.—2nd Bn. engaged at BULGANAK, Crimea.

20 W—1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CELORICO. 1854.—Battle of the Alma; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. covered the advance; 11 Riflemen killed; 1 officer and 38 Riflemen wounded.

21 Th—1813.—All 3 Bns. camped on the Bidassoa, south of the Pass of Vera. 1898.—2nd Bn. embarked at Alexandria for Crete.

22 F—1811.—1st Bn. at Skirmish near Ciudad Rodrigo. 1852.—Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died.

23 S—1852.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1897.—2nd Bn. embarked for Malta.

24 S—1854.—2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Belbeck.

25 M—1810.—1st Bn. engaged in rear-guard affair at Mora Morta. 1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Mackenzie's Farm, Crimea.

26 Tu—1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Sula. 1854.—2nd Bn. reached Balaclava.

27 W—1810.—Battle of Busaco; 1st Bn. engaged. 1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish of ALDEA DE PONTE.

28 Th—1854.—1st Bn. encamped before Sebastopol.

29 F—~~Michaelmas Day.~~ 1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Balaclava to Sebastopol and bivouacked at Kamish.

30 S—1876.—Major H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted to Lieut.-Colonel to command the 1st Bn., dated 27th Sept.

OCTOBER.

1 **S** —1869.—The Glengarry cap first taken into wear.

2 **M** —1854.—2nd Bn. camped on east and in rear of Quarries, Sebastopol, where it remained during the siege. 1899.—2nd. Bn. left Crete for S. Africa.

3 **Tu**—1810.—Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS, Light Division formed rear-guard at Pombal.

4 **W**—1817.—2nd Bn. went into barracks at Valenciennes.

5 **Th**—1854.—Ground broken before Sebastopol.

6 **F** —1811.—Regiment employed in blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo.

7 **S** —1813.—Forcing the Pass of Vera; all three Battalions engaged. Capt. Gibbons, Lieuts. Campbell and J. Hill, and 31 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 161 Riflemen wounded.

8 **S** —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Falmouth for Portugal. 1858.—Det. 3rd Bn. engaged at JAMO, Indian Mutiny. The C. in C. “requested marked attention to the gallantry of Lieut. Green, who was dangerously wounded, 14 sabre cuts, left arm and right thumb amputated.” 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.

9 **M** —1838.—2nd Bn. left Corfu for Cephalonia. 1900.—Det. 1st Bn. engaged at Vlakfontein. Capts. A. D. Stewart and Paget and 1 Rifleman killed, 5 Riflemen wounded.

10 **Tu**—1810.—1st Bn. engaged at ALEMQUER. Reached the lines of TORRES VEDRAS at Arriuda.

11 **W**—1858.—2nd Bn. recrossed the Goomtee in pursuit of Mutineers.

12 **Th**—1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. sailed from Madeira for New Orleans. 1854.—Pte. Wheatley won the W.C. by throwing a live shell over a parapet, Trenches, Sebastopol.

13 **F** —1858.—Ross's Camel Corps (Detachments 2nd and 3rd Bns.) pursued the Mutineers in the Jugdespore jungles.

14 **S** —1810.—Lines of Torres Vedras, 1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL; 2 officers wounded; several Riflemen killed and wounded. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet under Capt. Fyers drove off Russians.

15 **S** —1854.—Four Riflemen crept up to within 500 yards of Sebastopol and fired into the windows of the Grand Barracks.

OCTOBER.

16 M —1854.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged in 5-gun Battery, Sebastopol. 1895.—Capt. F. E. Lawrence killed at MBOGANI, E. Africa, whilst on Special Service.

17 Tu—1854.—The Allies opened fire on SEBASTOPOL.

18 W—1805.—5 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Cuxhaven, and formed advance guard of army moving on Bremen.

19 Th—1847.—Surrender of the Gaika Chief, Sandilli, to 1st Bn.; end of the 1st Kaffir War.

20 F—1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SUKRETA (Indian Mutiny). 1899.—Action of Talana Hill. Lieut.-Col. John Sherston, D.S.O., killed.

21 S—1858.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. at assault and capture of FORT BIRWAH; Lieut. Richards and 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded, 3rd Bn. at Skirmish of KHOOATH KHAS.

22 S—1878.—4th Bn. sailed for India.

23 M—1818.—2nd Bn. at Review at Neuville; Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., present. 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged at KHUBGURH, Indian Mutiny.

24 Tu—1874.—Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.

25 W—1854.—Battle of Balaclava; Lieut. Godfrey, and a few Riflemen silenced a Russian Battery.

26 Th—1805.—1st Bn. entered BREMEN. 1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet engaged in obstinate fight in CAREENAGE RAVINE.

27 F—1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at MITHARDEN, Indian Mutiny.

28 S—1858.—2nd Bn. occupied Fort Kataree. 1899.—1st Bn. embarked at Southampton for South Africa.

29 S—1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged at ARANJUEZ; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—2nd Bn. occupied quarters at Versailles. 1902.—1st Bn. landed at Portsmouth from S. Africa.

30 M—1818.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calais, after 3½ years with the army of occupation in France. 1899.—2nd Bn. arrived at Ladysmith, and engaged at LOMBARD'S KOP, 2 Riflemen wounded.

31 Tu—1812.—Madrid evacuated, 1st Bn. and 2nd Bn. retreated on Salamanca. 1818.—1st Bn. embarked at Calais for England.

NOVEMBER.

- 1 W—1854.—During the preceding 3 weeks, the 1st and 2nd Bns. lost 11 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded in the Trenches, Sebastopol. 1899.—General Sir Redvers Buller and Staff landed at Cape Town. 2nd Bn. at Ladysmith. Commencement of Siege.
- 2 Th—1857.—Enfield Rifles issued to the 4th Bn.
- 3 F—1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. cantoned at Oldenburg; Expedition to Germany.
- 4 S—1857.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta, the first of the Rifle Brigade who ever served in India.
- 5 S—1854.—Battle of Inkerman; 1st and 2nd Bns. lost Bt.-Major Rooper, Capt. Cartwright, Lieut. Malcolm, and 30 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 58 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 M—1814.—1 Company 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Flanders. 1899.—Skirmish outside of Ladysmith.
- 7 Tu—1812.—Retreat from Madrid on Salamanca; 1st and 2nd Bns. crossed the Tormes at Alba. (Retreat continued into Portugal on 15th.)
- 8 W—1811.—All 3 Bns. engaged in Blockade of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
- 9 Th—1858.—2nd Bn. advanced against FORT AMETHIE. 1899.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged on Observation Hill, Ladysmith, 2nd Lieut. Lethbridge and 1 Riflemen killed, and 4 Riflemen wounded.
- 10 F—1813.—Battle of the Nivelle; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Doyle and 11 Riflemen killed, 10 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 S—1858.—1st Bn. left Algoa Bay in H.M.S. *Simoom* at end of 2nd Kaffir War. 1858.—Mutineers evacuated Fort Amethie, 2nd Bn. started in pursuit.
- 12 S—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. (with Sir John Moore) entered Spain.
- 13 M—1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Copenhagen. 1846.—1st Bn. landed at Algoa Bay for 1st Kaffir War. 1873.—2nd Bn. embarked at Cork for the Gold Coast.
- 14 Tu—1854.—Great storm at Balaclava; 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in trenches for 48 hours. 1897.—3rd Bn. arrived at Rawal Pindi from Tochi (3 officers and 117 Riflemen died from disease between August and December).
- 15 W—1855.—Great explosion in French siege train, Sebastopol; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer wounded.

NOVEMBER.

16 Th—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Deal on return from Denmark.

17 F—1812.—1st Bn. at combat on the HUEBRA near San Munoz. 1874.—2nd Bn. left Portsmouth for Gibraltar.

18 S—1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in last day of the retreat from Madrid; 3 Riflemen killed, 11 wounded.

19 S—1810.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. in reconnaissance at Valle, near Santarem; "slight loss."

20 M—1854.—Gallant Exploit at the Rifle Pits, Sebastopol; Lieut. Tryon and 9 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded; Lieuts. Bourchier and Cuninghame got the V.C. and Colour-Sergt. Hicks the French War Medal.

21 Tu—1813.—1st Bn. drove in French outposts at BAYONNE. 1878.—4th Bn. crossed the Afghan frontier; capture of Ali Masjid.

22 W—1867.—2nd Bn. landed at Portsmouth from India. 1874.—Martini-Henry rifles issued to the 1st Bn.

23 Th—1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at ARANGUES; 1 officer and 6 Riflemen wounded.

24 F—1874.—2nd Bn. landed at Gibraltar.

25 S—1812.—All 3 Bns. went into winter quarters at Alameda and Espeja; close of the campaign. 1899.—1st Bn. landed at Durban.

26 S—1805.—1st Bn. at Occupation of Bremen. 1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. in action before CAWNPORE. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at HYDERGURH.

27 M—1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of the GWALIOR Contingent, 3 officers wounded. 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. arrived at Cawnpore from Futtehpore (having marched 48½ miles in 26 hours), in time to take part in engagement.

28 Tu—1857.—Action at Cawnpore; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged; Lieut.-Col. Woodford and 5 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded.

29 W—1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in skirmish at CAWNPORE; 3 Riflemen killed and 3 officers and 5 Riflemen wounded. 1877.—4th Bn., 1st party started on JOWAKI EXPEDITION.

30 Th—1889.—Percussion Brunswick rifle issued to the Regiment, in place of Flint-lock Baker rifle.

DECEMBER.

1 F —1857.—3rd Bn. at Futtehpore ordered to Cawnpore.

2 S —1854.—Second parallel before Sebastopol opened; 1st Bn. picquet drove Russians out of the Advanced Trench; 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.

3 S —1815.—3rd Bn. marched out of Paris for Calais. 1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of Fort Oomrai.

4 M —1877.—4th Bn.: affair on Shergasha Ridge, Jowaki Expedition.

5 Tu—1857.—3rd Bn. joined 2nd Bn. at Cawnpore. 1861.—5-grooved Naval Enfield Rifle issued to 1st Bn.

6 W —1857.—Final Battle of Cawnpore; 2nd and 3rd Bns. lost 1 Rifleman killed and 1 officer and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at BYRAM GHAT. 3rd Bn. engaged at FUTTEHPORE.

7 Th—1895.—1 officer and 25 men 2nd Bn. embarked for Ashantee with "Special Service Corps."

8 F —1877.—4th Bn.: destruction of villages in Bori Valley, Jowaki Expedition.

9 S —1813.—Passage of the Nive: all 3 Bns. sharply engaged. 1814.—1 Co. 1st, 1 Co. 2nd, and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland.

10 S —1813.—Battle of the Nive; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Hopwood and 9 Riflemen killed, 75 Riflemen wounded.

11 M —1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SHAHGURH. 2nd Bn. crossed the Gogra. 1899.—2nd Bn. Night Sortie from Ladysmith. Boer 4.7 howitzer captured and destroyed. Lieut. Fergusson and 15 Riflemen killed, Capt. Paley, Lieut. Davenport, Lieut. Turner, 2nd Lieut. Bond and 31 Riflemen wounded, 5 Riflemen (stretcher-bearers) taken prisoners.

12 Tu—1854.—Picquet of 1st Bn. violently attacked by Russians near Woronzow road, who were driven back.

13 W —1813.—Skirmish at BASSUSSABI, near the Nive. 1888.—4th Bn. detachment joined Karen Expedition (BURMA).

14 Th—1861.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Colonel-in-Chief, died 1888.—4th Bn.: Yoma Hill Column started (BURMA).

15 F —1861.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1899.—1st Bn. at Battle of Colenso, 2nd Lieut. Graham and 5 Riflemen wounded. Capt. Congreve wounded in trying to save guns and awarded the V.C.

16 S —1858.—3rd Bn. having crossed the Gogra, advanced (Trans-Gogra Campaign). 1901.—4th Bn. embarked at Queenstown for South Africa.

DECEMBER.

17 **S** —1814.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. disembarked at Island of Tholen and marched on Bergen-op-Zoom.

18 **M** —1813.—Regiment cantoned about Arcangues; end of Campaign of 1813.

19 **Tu**—1815.—1st Bn. entered Paris and occupied barracks in the Rue de Clichy.

20 **W**—1808.—The 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on Oct. 26, on this day joined the 5 Cos. of 1st and 4 Cos. of the 2nd (which had served at Roleia and Vimiera), at Sahagun. 1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. at Defence of Tarifa, 2 Riflemen killed, 16 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. at Action of the Berea, S. Africa; 3 Riflemen killed.

21 **Th**—1854.—Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed.

22 **F**—1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged at New Orleans; 23 Riflemen killed 3 officers and 59 Riflemen wounded (total loss over 1-5th of their number).

23 **S**—1871.—Busbies taken in wear by 2nd Bn.

24 **S**—1877.—4th Bn. 2nd party ordered to start on Jowaki Expedition.

25 **M**—**Christmas Day.** 1802.—The Rifle Corps ordered to be numbered the “Ninety-Fifth.” 1808.—Retreat of Corunna commenced; 1st Bn. on rear guard with Sir John Moore; 2nd Bn. on rear guard with General Craufurd. 1818.—3rd Bn. disbanded. 1857.—3rd Bn. engaged at PUTAH.

26 **Tu**—**Bank Holiday.** 1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at CASTRO PIPA. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at CHURDAH; captured 5 guns. 1900.—1st Bn. engaged near GREYLINGSTAD; 11 Riflemen killed, Capt. Radclyffe, Lieut. M. White and 45 Riflemen wounded.

27 **W**—1858.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT MEDJIDIA; 1 Rifleman killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.

28 **Th**—1808.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. sharply engaged at BENAVENTE. 1814.—3rd Bn. engaged at second combat before New Orleans; 1 Rifleman killed, 4 Riflemen wounded.

29 **F**—1857.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT ETAWAH.

30 **S**—1877.—4th Bn. arrived at BORI PASS, Jowaki; forced it next day.

31 **S**—1810.—Assault on Tarifa by French repulsed; 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged; 1 Rifleman killed, 1 Rifleman wounded. 1846.—1st Bn. engaged in skirmish on the Kei river. 1858.—2nd Bn. in skirmish on the Raptee.

ROLL OF PAST OFFICERS
OF
THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

The KING.

	War Services, &c.
Abercromby, Hon. J., 62, Palmerston Place, Edinboro', N.B.	
à Court-Repington, Lt.-Col. C., C.M.G., Naval and Military Club	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878 (medal and clasp). <i>Sudan Ex- pedition</i> , 1898 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Egyptian medal</i> . <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps and C.M.G.).
Adair, Capt. F. E. S., Naval and Military Club	
[5] Alexander, Col. B. F., Wilsley, Cran- brook, Kent	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , wounded (medal & clasp). <i>Canada</i> , 1870 (medal and clasp).
Ames, Alfred, Esq., Junior United Service Club	
Ames, Frederick, Esq., Hawford Lodge, Worcester	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Annesley, Capt., A.S.E., 5, Leinster Gardens, Hyde Park, W.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Bagot, Lieut.-Col. V. S., 26, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).
[10] Baird, Robert Henry, Esq., Lausanne	
Balfour, Major Walter Francis, Fernie Castle, Collessie, Fife, N.B.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).

War Services, &c.

Baring, <i>Viscount</i> , 4, Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, and Stratton Park, Hants	<i>Egyptian Expedition</i> , 1882 (medal and clasp and Bronze Star).
Barnwell, Brigade-Surg. Tobias, Ashcombe, Harrogate.	
Bateman-Hanbury, Major <i>Hon. E. R. Boodles'</i> , St. James' Street, S.W.	<i>Canada</i> , 1870 (medal and clasp). <i>Wazir Expedition</i> , 1881.
[15] Bathurst, Lt.-Col. Lionel H., Worsham House, Bexhill	<i>Bechuanaland</i> , 1884-85.
Bingham, Capt. <i>Lord</i> , Naval and Military Club	
Blackett, Maj.-Gen. <i>Sir E., Bart.</i> , Matfen Hall, Corbridge, Northumberland	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 18th June; severely wounded, left leg amputated (medal and 4 clasps, Knt. of Leg. of Honour, and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal).
Blackett, Major C. F., 12, Avenue des Eperons d'Or, Brussels.	
Blane, Lt.-Gen. <i>Sir Seymour, Bart.</i> , White's, St. James's Street, S.W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Inkerman, Sebastopol, wounded (medal and 2 clasps, Turkish and Sardinian medals and Medjidie). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
[20] Blois, E. W., Esq., Hurlingham, Eastcliff, Bournemouth.	<i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1885 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star).
Blundell, Col. H. B. H., <i>C.B.</i> , <i>M.P.</i> , 10, Stratton Street, W.	
Borthwick, Lt.-Col. A., <i>M.V.O.</i> , Chief Constable, Midlothian, Edinburgh, N.B.	
Bosanquet, N. E. T., Esq., Claysmore, Enfield, Middlesex.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (Queen's medal and clasp).
Bootle-Wilbraham, <i>Hon. V. R.</i> , Fairfield Estate, Peermaud, <i>via</i> Periacolam, Travancore, S. India	
[25] Boyle, Col. Gerald E., 48, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.	
Bradford, Gen. W. H., United Service Club	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma (medal and clasp & Turkish medal).
Bradshaw, Surg.-Major-Gen. A. F., <i>C.B.</i> , Hon. Physician to the King, United Service Club	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1884. <i>Zob Valley</i> , 1884. <i>Hazarra Expedition</i> , 1891 (medal and clasp and <i>C.B.</i>).
Bramston, Col. Thomas Harvey, Guards' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.	<i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal and clasp). <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, and Knight of Legion of Honour).

War Services, &c.

Brownrigg, Col. H. S., 55, Drayton Gardens, S.W.	<i>Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). Javaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal).</i>
[30] Buchanan, Lt.-Col. H. B., Arthurs', St. James' Street, S.W.	<i>South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).</i>
Buller, N. M., Esq., Junior Naval and Military Club, W.	<i>Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).</i>
Bunbury, Lt.-Col. C. T., Cotswold House, Christchurch Road, Winchester	<i>Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).</i>
Burnell-Milnes, Major E. A. P., Junior Carlton Club	<i>Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).</i>
Burrell, Capt. Hon. Willoughby, 60, Pont Street, S.W.	<i>Burma, 1886-7 (medal and clasp).</i>
[35] Burn, Major H. Pelham, The Hall, Fairlight, nr. Hastings	<i>South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).</i>
Cairns, Capt. Earl, Combe, Bradford Abbas, Sherborne	<i>Crimea, Alina, Inkermann, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Leg. of Honour, Medjidie and Turkish medal).</i>
Campbell, Capt. Arthur C., Naval and Military Club	<i>Crimea (in Royal Navy), bombardment of Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). Ashantee (medal and clasp). Burma, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).</i>
Campbell, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. W., 44, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	<i>N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).</i>
Cary, Col. L. F. B., The Quinta, Babacombe, Torquay.	<i>Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).</i>
[40] Caulfeild, George, Esq., Copsewood, Limerick	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Medjidie, Sardinian, and Turkish medal). Abyssinia (medal). Kaffir and Zulu Wars, 1878-9 (medal and clasp K.C.B.).</i>
Chamberlin, Lt.-Col. E., 60, Jermyn Street, S.W.	<i>Afghan War, 1878-1879 (medal and clasp). South Africa, 1900 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps. C.B.).</i>
Chelmsford, Gen. Lord, G.C.B., United Service Club	<i>Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).</i>
Cholmondeley, Lt.-Col. H. C., C.B., Edstaston, Wem, Salop	<i>Indian Mutiny (medal and 2 clasps). N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).</i>
Clanmorris, Lord, Creg Clare, Ardrahan, Co. Galway	
[45] Clerk, Gen. Sir Godfrey, K.C.B., 127, Ashley Gardens, Victoria Street, S.W.	

War Services, &c.

Clerk, Col. J., <i>C.S.I.</i> , <i>C.V.O.</i> , Carlton Club	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).</i>
Clifton, Capt. A. W., Warton Hall, Lytham, Lancashire	<i>Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal). Crimea, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal).</i>
Clinton, Col. <i>Lord Edward Pelham, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.</i> , 81, Eccleston Square, S.W.	
Close, T., Esq., [50] Coke, Lt.-Col. <i>Hon. Wenman</i> , 8, St. James's Place, S.W.	<i>Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Waziri Expedition</i>, 1881.</i>
Cole, <i>Hon. Arthur Keswick Lodge</i> , Norwich	<i>Afghan War, 1878-79 (medal and clasp). <i>Waziri Expedition</i>, 1881. <i>N.W. Frontier</i>, 1897 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa, 1900-1902</i> (Queen's medal and 6 clasps). (King's medal and 2 clasps, C.B.).</i>
Colville, Col. A. E. W., <i>C.B.</i> , Naval and Military Club	
Constable-Maxwell-Scott, <i>Hon. J.</i> , Calar, Wimbledon.	<i>Ashantee (medal and clasp).</i>
Conyngham, <i>Lord C. A.</i> , Army and Navy Club	
[55] Cope, Lt.-Col. <i>Sir Anthony, Bart.</i> , Bramshill, Hartfordbridge, Hampshire	<i>Canada, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Ashantee (medal & clasp).</i></i>
Cosby, D. S. A., Esq., Stradbally Hall, Queen's County	
Coulson, Capt. John Byron Blenkinsopp, Norham-on-Tweed	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).</i>
Cowans, Col. J. S., <i>M.V.O.</i> , Naval and Military Club, W.	
Cowell, Capt. A. J. V., Clifton Castle, Bedale, Yorkshire	
[60] Crake, Lt.-Col. E. B., The Highlands, St. Leonard's-on-Sea	
Creed, Capt. P. R., 6 Park Row, Knightsbridge, S.W.	
Crichton, Capt. <i>Hon. J. A.</i> , Crom Castle, Newtown Butler, Ireland	<i>South Africa, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).</i>
Crompton, Lt.-Col. R. E., <i>C.B.</i> , Thriplands, Kensington Court, S.W.	<i>South Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, C.B.).</i>
Cuffe, Capt. <i>Hon. O. F. S.</i> , St. James's Club, Piccadilly	<i>Ashantee (medal and clasp).</i>
[65] Curzon, Col. G. A., Westwood, Windlesham, Surrey	<i>Indian Mutiny, Camel Corps, 1857-8 medal and 2 clasps).</i>

War Services, &c.

Curzon, Col. <i>Hon.</i> M., Garats-hay, Loughborough	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp). <i>N.W. Frontier</i> , 1897 (medal and clasp).
Cutlar-Fergusson, A., Craigdarroch, Moniaive, Dumfriesshire	
Darell, Capt. H. F., 5, St. George's Place, S.W.	
Dashwood, Col. C. B., Junior United Service Club	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
[70] Davenport, Capt. S., West Cliff, Bembridge, Isle of Wight.	<i>Sudan Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899 - 1901, wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Davy, Capt. D. B.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Deedes, Major-General W. H., <i>D.S.O.</i> , 10, St. James's Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.	<i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881. <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8, severely wounded (medal and clasp, and <i>D.S.O.</i>).
De L'Isle and Dudley, Major <i>Lord</i> , Penshurst Place, Kent	
De Mauley, <i>Lord</i> , Brooks' Club, S.W.	
[75] Dillon, Gen. <i>Sir Martin</i> , <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.S.I.</i> , United Service Club	<i>Punjab</i> , 1848-49 (medal). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1861 (medal and clasp). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> , severely wounded (medal and clasp). <i>China War</i> , 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Abyssinia</i> (medal and <i>C.B.</i> , <i>A.D.C.</i> to Queen).
Dillon, <i>Viscount</i> , Ditchley, Enstone, Oxfordshire	
Dixon, Capt. W., 177, Mitcham Lane, Streatham, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , wounded (medal and clasp). <i>Red River</i> , (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps).
Douglas, Capt. E. Palmer, Cavers, Hawick, N.B.	
Drummond, Capt. Alfred Manners, 54, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal).
[80] Drummond, Capt. Algernon H., Maltman's Green, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.	
Drummond, Hugh H. W., Esq., Syon House, East Budleigh, Devon	
Dugdale, Col. H. C. G., Hill House, Christchurch Road, Winchester	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Dunalley, <i>Lord</i> , Kilboy, Nenagh, Tipperary	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Dunn, E. W., Esq., Childrey Manor, Wantage	

War Services, &c.

[85] Dutton, H., Esq., Hinton House, Alresford	<i>Burma, 1887-88 (medal and clasp).</i>
Eccles, Capt. W. V., Governor's House, H.M. Prison, Worcester	<i>Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).</i>
Edwardes, Lt.-Col. <i>Hon.</i> C. E., 39, Lan- caster Gate, W.	
Egerton, Col. Alfred, <i>C.B.</i> , Stud House, Hampton Court	
Egerton, Lt.-Col. R., 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.	
[90] Enniskillen, <i>Earl of</i> , Florencecourt, Enniskillen	
Euston, <i>Earl of</i> , 17, Carlton House Terrace	<i>Canada, 1870 (medal and clasp).</i>
Evans, John Bowle, Esq., 20, Lansdowne Place, Cheltenham	
Ferguson, Major A. G., H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, Bellwood, Perth, N.B.	<i>South Africa, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).</i>
Fergusson, Col. John Adam, St. Philip's Lodge, Cheltenham	
[95] FitzHerbert, Major W. H. Somersal Herbert, Derby	<i>Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).</i>
FitzGeorge, Col. <i>Sir</i> A. C. F., <i>K.C.V.O.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , 6, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.	<i>Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).</i>
FitzGerald, <i>Sir</i> Maurice, <i>Bart.</i> , <i>Knight of Kerry</i> , Valentia Island, Ireland.	<i>Ashantee (medal and clasp).</i>
Ford, Capt. R., Naval and Military Club	
Fortescue, Capt. Edmund, 3, St. Mark's Crescent, St. Heliers, Jersey	<i>South Africa, 1899-1900 wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).</i>
[100] Frere, Major <i>Sir</i> Bartle C. A., <i>Bart.</i> , <i>D.S.O.</i> , 22, Bryanston Square, W.	<i>Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Burma, 1886-8 (medal and clasp, <i>D.S.O.</i>).</i>
Fryer, Lt.-Col. E. J., 22, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.	<i>Zulu War, 1879 (medal and clasp). Sikkim Expedition, 1861. South Africa, 1879.</i>
Fuller-Acland-Hood, Major A., Lingwood Lodge, Norwich	<i>Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Sikkim Expedition, 1861. South Africa, 1879.</i>
Fyers, Capt. H. A., <i>M.V.O.</i> , 114, Park Street, W.	<i>Ashantee 1896 (star).</i>

War Services, &c.

Glyn, Lt.-Gen. J. P. Carr, Northleigh,
Wimborne, Dorset

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). Canada, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

[105] Glyn, Capt. Hon. Sidney Carr, 27,
Grosvenor Place, S.W.

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).

Glyn, Gen. Sir Julius, K.C.B., Sherborne,
Dorset

Boer War, Boom Plaats, 1847. *Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal). Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal. *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp, C.B.).

South Africa, 1899-1902 (wounded) (Queen's medal and 5 clasps). (King's medal and 2 clasps).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).

Canada, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Graham, Capt. R. G. Norton Conyers, Melmerby, Yorkshire

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).

Graham, Sir R. H., Bart., Norton Conyers,
Melmerby, Yorkshire

Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (2 clasps).

Grant, Lt.-Col. Wilmot, Army and Navy Club

Nile Expedition, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

[110] Grosvenor, Hon. Algernon, 6, South Street, Park Lane

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).

Guest, Montague John, Esq., A8, Albany, London, W.

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal, and medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal).

Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George, M.P., Carlton Club

Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). *Watiri Expedition*, 1881. *Burma*, 1888-9 (clasp).

Hammond, Lt.-Col. W. W., Army and Navy Club

Hardinge, Capt. Viscount, South Park, Penshurst, Kent

[115] Harington, Lt.-Col., A. Harington-Stuart, Col., Torrance, East Kilbride, N.B.

Harvey, Lt.-Col., Uxbridge Road, Slough

Heber-Percy, Lt.-Col. R. J., Hodnet Hall, Hodnet, Shropshire

Henshaw, C. F., Esq., Army and Navy Club

[120] Hesketh, Sir Thomas, Bart., Easton Neston, Towcester -

War Services, &c.

Hildyard, Thomas B. T., Esq., Flintham Hall, Newark	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , with Camel Corps (medal and clasp).
Hill, Captain Arthur B. G. S., The Ashes, Hothfield, Ashford, Kent	<i>N. W. Frontier</i> 1864 (medal and clasp). <i>Joukai Expedition</i> (clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (clasp).
Hillyard, Col. G. A., Crockerhill House, Chichester	<i>Burma</i> , (medal and 2 clasps).
Hoey, L., Esq.	
[125] Home, Lt.-Colonel <i>Hon.</i> C. D., Woodcroft, St. Boswells	
Hone, Capt. H., 73, North Street, Romford, Essex	<i>Canada</i> 1866 (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Hood; <i>Hon.</i> A., Xela, Woking	
Hope-Johnstone, Capt. J. J., Raehills, Dumfriesshire, N.B.	
Hopwood, Major A. R., The Priory, Prior Park, Bath	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp)
[130] Hornby, Capt. G. S. P., Sandley House, near Gillingham, Dorset	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881.
Howard, Lt.-Col. F. C., Dacre House, Scarborough	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (medal and clasp).
Howard, Major-General <i>Sir</i> F. H., <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i> , Army and Navy Club	<i>Joukai Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (clasp). <i>Sudan Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal and clasp, Egyptian medal). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, <i>K.C.B.</i>).
Hume, Lt.-Col. C. W., 14, Somers Place, W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Hunter, Capt. <i>Sir</i> Charles, <i>Bart.</i> , Mortimer Hill, Berks	<i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (Queen's medal and 8 clasps).
[135] Hutton, Surgeon-Major G. A., Milverton Hill Villas, Leamington	
Inchiquin, <i>Lord</i> , Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare	
Inge, Capt. A. G., The Bungalow, 14, Beverton Road, Thornton Heath	
Inglis, Thomas Cochrane, Esq., Kensington Palace Mansions, De Vere Gardens, S.W.	<i>Crimea</i> , <i>Alma</i> , <i>Inkerman</i> , <i>Sebastopol</i> (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal).
Irby, Capt. F. A., Army and Navy Club	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>South Africa</i> , 1901-2 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

War Services, &c.

[140] Jenner, Lt.-Col. A. V., D.S.O., 78, Victoria Street, S.W.

Burma, 1886-87 (medal and clasp D.S.O.) North Mysore, 1886 (medal). South Africa, 1900-02 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

Kenyon-Slaney, Colonel W. R., Commanding Middelburg Sub-District, South Africa

South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Kerr-Pearse, Capt. B. A. T., 7, Sloane Street, S.W.

Kingscote, Nigel F., Esq., 19, South Audley Street, W.

Kington-Blair-Oliphant, Capt. P. L., 11, Walpole Street, Sloane Square, W.

[145] Kinloch, Major-General A. A. A., C.B., Army and Navy Club

Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, with 60th F.) Chitral, 1895 (medal and clasp, C.B.)

Knight, Capt. W. W., Bilting House, Wye, Kent

Boer War, 1847. Boom Plaatz.

Lamb, Lt.-Col. C., M.V.O., Military Attaché, Rome

South Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).

Lane, Major-General Sir R. B., K.C.V.O., C.B., 14, Curzon Street, London, W.

Zulu War, 1879 (medal and clasp). Egyptian Expedition, 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star, 4th Class Osmanieh).

Lane-Fox, Capt. J. T., Hope Hall, Tadcaster

Indian Mutiny, with Naval Brigade (medal and clasp). Ashantee (medal and clasp).

[150] Lascelles, Lt.-Col. H. A., Travellers' Club, S.W.

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). China, 1880 (medal and 2 clasps). N. W. Frontier, 1868-4 (medal and clasp). N.W. Expedition (medal and clasp, Bronze Star).

Lascelles, Col. W. R., 55, Hans Road, S.W.

N. W. Frontier, 1868-4 (medal and clasp).

Lascelles, E., Esq., Inniscrone, Datchet.

Lawless, Lt.-Col. Hon. Edward, Bryants-town, Maynooth, Co. Kildare

Lee-Dillon, Hon. H. L. S., Ditchley, Enstone

[155] Legge, Hon. C. G., 36, Victoria Street, S.W.

Limerick, Earl of, Newbridge Lodge, Celbridge

War Services, &c.

Lindsay, Lt.-Col. H. Gore, Glasnevin House,
Dublin

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal).
Crimea, Alma, Balaklava,
Sebastopol (medal and 3
clasps, and Turkish
medal). *Indian Mutiny*
(medal and clasp).

Lindsay, Lt.-Col. Walter J., Carlton Club,
Pall Mall, S.W.

Canada, 1870 (medal and
clasp).

Lloyd - Anstruther, Lt.-Col. R. H., 37,
Eccleston Square, S.W.

Indian Mutiny (medal).
Canada, 1866 (medal and
clasp). *Egyptian Expe-
dition*, 1882 (medal and
clasp, Bronze Star).

[160] Lowndes, Major A. H. W., The Priory,
Hatfield-Broad-Oak, Harlow

Burma, 1880-89 (medal and
2 clasps). *N. W. Frontier*,
1897 (medal and clasp).
1897-98 *Tirah* (clasp).
South Africa, 1900-02
(Queen's medal and 2
clasps, King's medal and
2 clasps).

Lucan, Earl of, K.P., Laleham House,
Staines

Crimea, Alma, Balaklava,
 Inkermann, Sebastopol
(medal and 4 clasps, Tur-
kish medal, Legion of
Honour and Medjidie).

Luttrell, Capt. H. C. F., Dunster Castle,
Dunster, Somerset

Luttrell, Capt. A. F., Court House, East
Quantoxhead, Somerset

Lyttelton, Lieut.-General Hon. Sir N. G.,
K.C.B., Army and Navy Club

Canada, 1866 (medal and
clasp). *Jowaki Expe-
dition* (medal and clasp).
Egyptian Expedition, 1882
(medal and clasp, Os-
manieh and Bronze Star).
Sudan Expedition (Egypt-
ian medal and clasp,
medal). *South Africa*,
1899-1900 (Queen's medal
and 5 clasps, K.C.B.)

[165] Maberly, Major T. A., Mytton, Cuck-
field

Ashantee (medal). *Jowaki*
Expedition (medal and
clasp). *Afghan War*,
1878-9 (medal).

Mackenzie, Capt. Sir K. J., Bart., Conan
House, Gairloch, Ross-shire

Burma, 1888-9 (medal and
clasp).

Maclean, Major-Gen. Henry J., Ashley Hay,
Beckenham

Ashantee (medal).

Macmillan-Scott, Capt. A. F., Langlee,
Jedburgh, N.B.

South Africa, 1899-1901
(Queen's medal and 2
clasps).

McGrigor, Capt. Sir J. R. D., Bart., Park-
field, Hillingdon, Uxbridge

[170] Manningham-Buller, Capt. M. E.,
New Club, Grafton Street, W.

South Africa, 1899-1901
(Queen's medal and 5
clasps, King's medal and
2 clasps).

War Services, &c.

Mansel, Col. J. D., Smedmore, Corfe Castle	<i>Java</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). <i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
Markham, Capt. A. J., Morland, Penrith.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
Markham, Capt. F., Morland, Penrith	
Marsham, Hon. H., Junior Carlton Club	
[175] Maude, Major Robert, Army and Navy Club	
Medway, Lord, 2, Cadogan Square, S.W.	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-7 (medal and clasp). <i>N.W. Frontier</i> , 1897-8 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902 (severely wounded). (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, C.B., King's medal and 2 clasps).
Metcalfe, Colonel C. T. E., C.B., Brigadier-General, Mauritius	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). Medal for Saving Life.
Meysey-Thompson, Lt.-Col. R. F., Nunthorpe Court, York	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Middleton, H. N., Esq. (formerly Monck), Dissington Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881.
[180] Montgomery, Col. Arthur, Radnor Club, Folkestone	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Moorsom, Lt.-Col. H. M., M.V.O., Penwortham, Preston, Lancs.	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaclava, Inkermann, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps and Turkish medal).
Morgan, Capt. Hon. F. C., M.P., Ruperra Castle, Newport, Monmouth	
Morley, J. E. K., Esq., Junior Carlton Club	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).
Muncaster, Lord, 5, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.; and Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass, Cumberland	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> , with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp, C.B.).
[185] Newdigate, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. R. L., K.C.B., Gable End, Allesby, near Coventry	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Nicholl, Major-Gen. C. R. H., The Manor House, St. Hilary, Glamorgan	
Nixon, Capt. A. G., Broomfield, Tiverton, N. Devon	

	War Services, &c.
Noel, Lieut.-Col. <i>Hon.</i> Edward, Exton Park, Oakham	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Java</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (clasp).
Norcott, Colonel C. H. B., <i>C.M.G.</i> , Brookfield House, Oakham	<i>Canada</i> , 1870 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, <i>C.M.G.</i>).
[190] Palmer, <i>Sir A.</i> , <i>Bart.</i> , Wanlip Hall, Leicester	
Parker, <i>Hon.</i> Cecil T., The Paddocks, Eccleston, Cheshire	
Parker, Major W. F., Delamore, Ivy Bridge, Devon	
Parr, Lt.-Col. T. R., 10, Sumner Terrace, Onslow Square, S.W.	
Patton - Bethune, Major D. E. B., 96, Piccadilly, W.	
[195] Payne-Gallwey, <i>Sir Ralph</i> , <i>Bart.</i> , Thirkleby Park, Thirsk	
Peacocke, Capt. T., Efford Park, Lymington	
Pearson, C. L. M., Esq., Naval and Military Club	
Pemberton, Colonel A. R., Army and Navy Club	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1901-2 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).
Pennington, <i>Hon.</i> Alan J., Ragdale Hall, Leicester	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (in R.N.) (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
[200] Pigott, Capt. W. G., Blackmore House, nr. Brentwood	
Pinney, Capt. C. F., Nulhalêt, Peasenhall, Suffolk	<i>South Africa</i> , 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Prideaux-Brune, Lt.-Col. C. R., Prideaux Place, Padstow, Cornwall	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Rankin, Major R., Garrison Adjutant, Gibraltar	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Rayner, M. E., Esq.	
[205] Reade, Surgeon-Major-Gen. <i>Sir J. B. C.</i> , <i>K.C.B.</i> , Hon.-Surgeon to the King, Constitutional Club, W.C.	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol, Assaults on Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept. (wounded) (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-79 (medal).
Bibblesdale, <i>Lord</i> , Guisburne Park, Clitheroe, Yorkshire	
Rickman, Lt.-Col. A. D., Kingston Lisle, Wantage, Berks	<i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1868-4 (medal and clasp).
Ripley, E. G., Esq., Bedstone Court, Bucknell, Salop	<i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

War Services, &c.

Robinson, Major-Gen. C. W., *C.B.*, Beverley House, Ealing Rise, Ealing

Indian Mutiny (medal).
Askanee (medal and clasp). *Zulu War* (medal and clasp).

[210] Rokeby, Capt. H. L., Arthingworth Manor, Northampton

Burma, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).

Ross, Gen. Sir John, *G.C.B.*, Kelloe Edrom, Berwickshire

Crimea, *Alma*, *Inkerman*, *Sebastopol* (medal and 3 clasps). *Medjidie*, and *Turkish medal*. *Indian Mutiny*, commanded *Camel Corps* (medal and 2 clasps, *C.B.*). *N. W. Frontier*, 1868-4 (medal and clasp). *Perak Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and 2 clasps, *Bronze Star*, *K.C.B.*).

Russell, Gen. *Lord Alexander*, *K.C.B.*, Wood Eaton, Oxford

Kashmir, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, *Sebastopol*, *Assault on Redan* (medal and clasp). *Sardinian and Turkish medals*, *Medjidie*. *Canada*, 1866 and '70 (medal and 2 clasps).

Russell, A. G., Esq., Wood Eaton, Oxford

Crimea, *Sebastopol* (medal and clasp), *Turkish medal*. *N. W. Frontier*, 1868-4 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).

Russell, Major Leonard G., Norman Mede, Winchester

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

[215] Ruthven, *Lord*, Barncluith, Hamilton, N.B.

South Africa, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Rycroft, Sir R. N., *Bart.*, Dummer House, Basingstoke

Crimea, *Sebastopol* (medal and clasp), *Turkish medal*. *N. W. Frontier*, 1868-4 (medal). *Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp).

Sackville, Colonel L. Stopford, 63, Avenue Brugmann, Brussels.

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

Saunderson, Capt. S. F., Castle Saunderson, Belturbet

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-9 (medal and clasp).

Savile, Capt. J. H. D., Travellers' Club, Pall Mall

Kashmir, 1852-3 (medal and clasp). *Crimea*, *Alma*, *Inkerman*, *Balaclava*, *Sebastopol* (medal and 4 clasps). *Medjidie*, and *Turkish medal*. *Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp).

[220] St. John-Mildmay, Lt.-Col. H. A., 31, Gloucester Street, Belgrave Road

South Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).

St. John-Mildmay, Capt. W. P., Wales House, Queen Camel, Bath

South Africa, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

St. Paul, Col. C. H., Junior United Service Club

Kashmir, 1852-3 (medal and clasp). *Crimea*, *Alma*, *Inkerman*, *Balaclava*, *Sebastopol* (medal and 4 clasps). *Medjidie*, and *Turkish medal*. *Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp).

Scott, Surg.-Gen. J. E., 30, Burlington Road, Dublin

South Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).

Seymour, Major-General Frederick H. A., Villa Marie, San Remo

War Services, &c.

[225] Shannon, <i>Earl of</i> , Castle Martyr, Co. Cork	<i>Ashantee</i> , severely wounded (medal and clasp). <i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). <i>Burma</i> 1886-7 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, D.S.O.).
Sherston, Major C. D., Evercreech, Bath	
Sherston, Lt.-Col. W. Maxwell, <i>D.S.O.</i> , Alford Cottage, Castle Cary, Somerset	
Simeon, <i>Sir John Barrington, Bart., M.P.</i> , Swainston, Newport, Isle of Wight	
Snowden-Smith, <i>Rev. Prebendary</i> , 13, Norfolk Terrace, Brighton	
[280] Smyth, Lt.-Col. G. J. Fitzroy, Guards' Club	<i>Crimea</i> , <i>Sebastopol</i> , Assault on <i>Redan</i> , 8th Sept. (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>China</i> , 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Sotheby, Major-Gen. F. E., Ecton, Northampton	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps). <i>South Africa</i> , 1901-2 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
Somerset, Capt. <i>Hon. A. C. E.</i> , 8, Stratford Place, W.	
Spence-Jones, Capt. C. J. H., Pantglas, Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire	
Staveley, Capt. C. R., Pamflete, Ivy Bridge, Devonshire	
[285] Stephen, Col. F., <i>C.B.</i> , Avoch House, Ross-shire, N.B.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1868-4 (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Crimea</i> , <i>Sebastopol</i> (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Stephens, Major-Gen. A. H., <i>C.B.</i> , 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.	
Steuart, Capt. J. M. S., Ballechin, Ballinluig, Perthshire, N.B.	
Stewart, Major-Gen. R. C., <i>C.B.</i> , 23, Palmeira Mansions, Hove, Brighton	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , severely wounded (medal and clasp).
Stone, Capt. F., 24, Acton Lane, Harlesden, N.W.	<i>Ashantee</i> 1873 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900, wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
[240] Swaine, Major-Gen. L. V., <i>C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i> , 14, Queen's Gate, S.W.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp). <i>Egyptian Expedition</i> , 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star, Medjidie, <i>C.B.</i>). <i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1884-5 (clasp). <i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Swinhoe, Capt. W. G., 34, Carmalt Gardens, Putney, S.W.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
Talbot, N. S., Esq., Bishop's House, Kennington, S.E.	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Tankerville, <i>Earl of</i> , Chillingham, Northumberland	

War Services, &c.

Teed, Capt. E.	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
[245] Tharp, Capt. G. P., Chippenham Park, Newmarket	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900, wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps). <i>Bechuanaland</i> , 1884-5.
Thornton, Major F. S., Naval and Military Club	
Tighe, E. K. B., Esq., Guards' Club	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-7 (medal and clasp).
Torphichen, <i>Lord</i> , Calder House, Mid-Calder, N.B.	
Tottenham, C. Loftus, Esq., Tudenham, Mullingar	
[250] Tryon, Capt. R., The Lodge, Oakham	
Tryon, R., Esq., 48, Draycott Place, S.W.	
Tufnell-Tyrell, Lt.-Col. J. L., Boreham House, Chelmsford	
Turnor, Major R. C., Travellers' Club	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal).
Turnor, Christopher Hatton, Esq., Berthorpe, Compton, Guildford	
[255] Vandeleur, Capt. H. S., Kilrush House, Co. Clare, Ireland	
Verner, Col. Willoughby, Hartford Bridge, Winchfield	<i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900, very severely injured (Queen's medal and clasp). <i>Medal for Saving Life</i> .
Vyner, Robert, Esq., Newby Hall, Ripon, Yorkshire	
Waddington, Capt. Henry Spencer	
Walpole, Lt.-Col. H., 27, St. Leonard's Terrace, S.W.	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
[260] Walsh, Major <i>Hon.</i> C., Chief Constable, Radnorshire	<i>Sudan Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp), severely wounded, leg amputated.
Ward, Capt. Victor N., The Limes, Frant, Sussex	
Warren, Major-Gen. A. F., C.B., Wortington House, Basingstoke	<i>Crimson, Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol</i> (medal and 3 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp, C.B.).
Wegg-Prosser, Capt. C. E., Wellington Club, S.W.	
Wegg-Prosser, Major J. F., Travellers' Club, S.W.	

	War Services, &c.
[265] Weyland, Capt. Mark U., White's Club, St. James's Street	<i>South Africa, 1900</i> (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
White, Maurice B., Esq., Stondon Place, Brentwood, Essex	<i>South Africa, 1900-1901</i> , very severely wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
Wickham, Capt. H. L., Army and Navy Club	<i>Canada, 1866</i> and <i>1870</i> (medal and 2 clasps).
Wiles, Surg.-Major Julius, Hitchin, Herts	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol, Assauts on Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept.</i> (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>China War, 1860</i> . (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Wilkinson, Major T. H. Des V., D.S.O., Pitfour, Glencarse, Perthshire, N.B.	<i>Waziri Expedition, 1881</i> . <i>Burma, 1886-8</i> (medal and 2 clasps, D.S.O.).
[270] Windham, Major George S., Bembridge, Isle of Wight	<i>Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol</i> (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Wingfield-Stratford, Capt. H. V., Woolton House, Newbury, Berks	<i>Waziri Expedition, 1881</i>
Winterscale, Lt.-Col. J. F. N., Hillcliff, Buckleigh, Westward Ho!	
Wood, Col. H., C.B., 95, Thorpe Road, Norwich	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol</i> (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). <i>N.W. Frontier, 1860</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War, 1879</i> (medal). <i>Waziri Expedition, 1881</i> .
Woodhouse, Capt. E. M., Langley Furze, Slough	<i>Burma, 1886-8</i> (medal and clasp).

CORRECTIONS FOR 1906.

With a view to the issue of the corrected List for 1906 it is requested that all past Riflemen who may wish to have any additions or corrections made will be good enough to send full particulars of the same to the Editor before October 31st.

Officers who may leave the Regiment during the year are particularly requested to send to the Editor their addresses and a statement of their "War Services, &c."

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

SINCE our last issue of the CHRONICLE the British Army has lost one of the most conspicuous figures connected with it during the Nineteenth Century. Since the death of the great Duke of Wellington, in 1852, no other soldier has been so widely known and respected as was the late Duke of Cambridge, and owing to the long period during which he occupied the high post of Commander-in-Chief (1856-1895), and his notorious attention to all matters connected with the comfort and welfare of those serving in the military forces of the Crown, he was probably more in touch with the officers and men of our army than any of his predecessors.

A short sketch of his parentage and career will therefore not be out of place in the CHRONICLE.

The Duke was the only son of Adolphus, first Duke of Cambridge, the seventh son of King George III., and was born on March 26, 1819. At that period the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., was our Ruler, and, as neither he nor any of his five brothers at the time had children, Prince George of Cambridge, for the first two months of his existence, was the heir prospective to the thrones of Great Britain and Hanover. But on May 24 the birth of his first cousin, Princess Victoria of Kent, and, a few days later, that of another first cousin, Prince Augustus of Cumberland removed him from his position as the proximate successor to the throne.

His father, the first Duke of Cambridge, resided for many years in Hanover, of which kingdom he was

appointed Viceroy on behalf of his brother. Hence Prince George received his early education in that country. But at the age of 10, probably owing to the close relationship in which he stood to the Sovereign and in view of possible eventualities, he proceeded to England and lived with his uncle, King William IV., and the Queen Adelaide, at Windsor Castle. It was here that he received his education and also became acquainted with the joys of British field sports. He kept a small pack of harriers and learned to shoot at an early age.

At the age of 17 he returned to his parents in Hanover for a time.

Upon the death of William IV., and on the accession of Queen Victoria, owing to the Salic law which precluded the female line from ruling in Hanover, the throne of that country passed to the Duke of Cumberland, first cousin of Prince George. This was in June, 1837, and a few months later Prince George, then in his eighteenth year, was gazetted to our army as a Brevet-Colonel and commenced his military career.

His first soldiering was at Gibraltar, in 1838 and 1839, where he was attached to the 33rd Regiment, and received instruction in the intricate and elaborate infantry drill of the day, performing successively all the duties of the various ranks, finally commanding a Brigade at divisional drill on the North Front. In those days there were six Battalions of Infantry at Gibraltar. He also, according to his diaries, received very practical instruction in the guard duties at Gibraltar, so well known to hundreds of those who have served in the Regiment, eventually doing duty as Field Officer "North" and "South," and, finally, as "Colonel of the day" in charge of all the guards and picquets of the famous "Rock."

After leaving Gibraltar, Prince George went on a visit to Malta and the Ionian Islands, the latter at that time a British possession. On his return to England he was gazetted to the command of the 17th Lancers, and did all his regimental soldiering with that distinguished regiment to which he was greatly attached all his life, and of which he always remained the Colonel.

In 1843 he was appointed to command the garrison of Corfu as a Colonel on the Staff, which appointment he held till 1845.

In the autumn of 1846 he was given the command of the troops at Limerick, and on April 1, 1847, he was appointed to the command of the Dublin District, which post he held for the full period of five years. In those days the garrison of Dublin consisted of three Regiments of Cavalry, six of Infantry, besides a Battery of Horse, and another of Field Artillery, and it was practically the only station in the whole of the British Isles where the three arms had an opportunity of working together, for, of course, Aldershot and the Curragh were then non-existent.

On April 1, 1852, he was given the post of Inspecting General of Cavalry at Headquarters, which he held until the outbreak of the Crimean War, two years later. During this period he did much to improve the organisation both of our Cavalry and Infantry, and in general to introduce some system of war training into our army, which, during the long years of peace following on the Battle of Waterloo, had been greatly neglected by successive governments.

It was in 1852 that, upon the death of his father, he succeeded to the titles and dignities as 2nd Duke of Cambridge.

It was mainly owing to his repeated efforts, in which

he fortunately obtained the powerful and able support of the Prince Consort, that Peace Manœuvres were introduced into our army. In the summer of 1853 a Camp of Exercise was formed at Chobham, described in the papers of the day as a place "in the wilds of Surrey." Here the Duke commanded a complete division of all arms and conducted various field-days on the Chobham Ridges and Fox Hills, localities so well known to all modern soldiers.

Upon the outbreak of the Crimean war H.R.H. was appointed to command a Brigade of Foot Guards, but before any hostilities took place he was promoted to the command of the 1st Division, consisting of the Brigade of Guards and the Highland Brigade, each of three Regiments, and a Field Battery.

At the Battle of the Alma on 20th September, 1854, his Division did important service in assisting in carrying the Russian position, and again on 5th November at Inkermann it was very heavily engaged, and fought with great determination. After this, the last great battle of the campaign, the Duke was invalided to Constantinople and eventually to England. It is worthy of note that at this period the British Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Lord Raglan, had lost no less than eight out of his eleven divisional commanders and generals, of which three were killed in action, four wounded, and four invalided on account of the severities of the campaign. Lord Raglan himself died in the following summer, after our first unsuccessful attack on the Redan.

On 15th July, 1856, the Duke was appointed to the Command-in-Chief of the army, and devoted himself most earnestly to the task of rendering it a more effective fighting machine. The difficulties he had to

grapple with and the amount of success he met with are too long a story to detail here. That enormous advances were made during his tenure of the Command-in-Chief is well known to all the older generation of officers; but neither the public nor the army in general ever realised the exceptional difficulties of H.R.H.'s position, who, especially during the latter half of his career, possessed far less powers than the high-sounding title bestowed on him would naturally be assumed to entail. It was H.R.H.'s fate to be in command at a time when the whole military system of Europe was in process of reorganisation. The marvellous successes of Prussia in 1866 and 1870, due to universal service and large reserves, and the rapidity with which modern campaigns are fought out, made it imperative on England to modify her existing military system. The result was a perfect whirlwind of changes, some admirable and necessary, others ill-conceived and worse executed, which marked the years following on 1870. The Duke was greatly opposed to many of these changes, but under the exigencies of our Constitution, had perforce to give way, albeit he freely predicted that many of the so-called reforms would be found to be unworkable and unsuited to the very peculiar duties which a British army is called upon to fulfil, and which differ totally from those performed by the stay-at-home armies of our Continental neighbours.

The salient features in the whole career of H.R.H. were his absolute devotion and loyalty to the throne and his straight dealings with and deference to the wishes of his Parliamentary chiefs—the various Secretaries of State for War. When once he became convinced that some change was determined on by these latter, he, despite his own private views, ever carried it out most loyally.

On the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1887, and to mark the completion of H.R.H.'s 50th year in Her service, he was made "Commander-in-Chief," his title hitherto having been "Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Besides the 17th Lancers and the Grenadier Guards the Duke was Colonel-in-Chief of various other Regiments, notably, of the 60th King's Royal Rifle Corps.

On 31st October, 1895, when in his seventy-sixth year, and after over fifty-eight years of active employment, H.R.H. resigned his post as Commander-in-Chief, and was succeeded by Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley. The latter in turn, on completion of his five years' tenure of office, was succeeded by Field Marshal Earl Roberts. The appointment, however, had been shorn of much of its dignities and powers since the retirement of H.R.H., and after three years it was decided to abolish it altogether, and Lord Roberts was in consequence retired and the Army Council instituted. It is noteworthy that the Duke lived to see all these changes; and a remarkable feature of H.R.H.'s funeral in London was the presence at it of the two ex-Commanders-in-Chief of our army, a sight probably unparalleled in history.

The regard and esteem entertained by all ranks of the army for "the Duke," as he was always affectionately styled, is a matter of common knowledge, and the story of it will endure for all time among our soldiers. More especially was he the recognised champion of the rank and file of our army, to whom he was widely known as "the soldiers' friend." The present writer has been told the tale by old Riflemen who had served in the ranks at the Alma and Inkermann, and who were devoted to the Duke, that it was owing to his efforts that

the rank and file of our army received an increase to their daily pay, and how when, after much importunity, he at last carried his point and was granted the extra 2d., he stood holding out his hand for the other penny, *for he had asked for 3d.!*

Certain it is that it was largely owing to the efforts of H.R.H. that the position of both N.C.O.'s and the rank and file was so greatly improved. It is hardly credible nowadays to recall the conditions under which our gallant fellows served and fought, and died, in the Crimea and Mutiny days.

For not only did the Duke succeed in obtaining an augmentation of the daily pay of the soldier, but also in the matter of stoppages and clothing he effected great improvements. In the days we speak of the men were called upon to pay for their annual issue of a shell jacket and trousers, and only received one pair of boots free, and, further, had to make good their knapsacks, haversacks, and other articles of equipment, when worn out. The pay of N.C.O.'s was also much less than at present. Small wonder is it, then, that the survivors of the Crimea are lost in astonishment at what, in the light of their own treatment when recruits, seems to them to be the lavish pay of the soldiers of the present day. It was in all these matters that H.R.H. consistently worked to ameliorate the condition of our soldiers, and the fact that he did so was gratefully acknowledged by those concerned.

The Editor of the CHRONICLE has good reasons for knowing how hard and with what success the Duke of Cambridge worked for the welfare of the army he loved so well. It was in 1901, the year after the Editor's return from the war in South Africa, and at a time when it had become only too evident that the injuries he had

there received had rendered further active soldiering for him an impossibility, that H.R.H. sent for him to Gloucester House, and asked him to write the story of his military life. Apart from the honour thus conferred on him, the Editor was deeply sensible of the sympathy and kindness of heart which prompted H.R.H. thus to offer such congenial work to one who, through the chances of war, had been so hopelessly and irremediably cast adrift, after a lifetime of strenuous work for the service, and that at a moment when he had been given employment in presence of the enemy any soldier would covet.

During the three years that have since elapsed, the Editor has been constantly employed in working at the Duke's Military Correspondence and hence, as has been already stated, has good grounds for all he has said about H.R.H.'s opinions and actions. Among the many thousands of letters which have thus passed through the Editor's hands were some from men in the ranks, petitioning H.R.H. to remedy some grievance which weighed upon them. In all such cases there was proof conclusive that the Duke, albeit in the interests of discipline and the rules of the service the individual may not have received a reply, caused full inquiry to be made and, not seldom, action to be taken to remedy the matters complained of. His rule ever was to regulate his actions so that every regiment and corps, as well as individual, should receive the most favourable treatment consistent with the general welfare of the whole service, and how earnestly he strove, and how successfully he laboured to effect this, can be testified best by those who have seen his correspondence.

All Riflemen will be interested to hear that throughout H.R.H.'s diaries (for he kept a diary from the age of

10 up to his closing years) his references to the Regiment are without exception most gratifying and complimentary. The first entry in which he makes mention of the Rifle Brigade is one descriptive of the Coronation of Queen Victoria, in 1838, and we learn that "the two Battalions of Rifles" were extended "from Hyde Park Corner to the top of St. James's Street." In those days, and for many years afterwards, the Regime was always known as "the Rifles," and is invariably referred to by H.R.H. both in his official & private correspondence so late as the year 1871.



MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. N. CONGREVE,
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MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. N. CONGREVE,
W.C., M.V.O.

RECORD OF THE "CHESTNUT" TROOP, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1900.

[We have great pleasure in presenting to the readers of the CHRONICLE the following Service Journal of our old comrades in arms of the Light Division, the famous Chestnut Troop, during the South African war, which has been kindly placed at our disposal.—ED.].

DECEMBER 30TH, 1899. *Meerut, India.*—Got orders about 6 p.m. to mobilise for active service in South Africa.

January 3rd, 1900.—Mobilisation completed, the 12-pr. 7 cwt. equipment having been exchanged for 15-pr. 7 cwt. equipment belonging to 54th Battery R.F.A. Fifty men and forty horses were supplied by "H" battery to complete strength.

January 4th.—Left by train for Bombay, being played out of station by the 15th King's Hussars.

January 8th.—S.S. *Urlana*.—Arrived at Bombay Embarked on British India steamship *Urlana*, sailing about 2 p.m. same day. Officers going with the Troop: Major E. A. Burrows, Lieut. J. S. Ollivant, and Lieut. W. R. Eden.

January 22nd, 1900. *Durban, South Africa.*—Arrived at Durban.

January 27th.—Commenced disembarkation, having been delayed in Roads since arrival, on account of a case of smallpox amongst the crew. Transport not

allowed alongside of the quay, so had to disembark in lighters.

January 30th. *Frere*.—Finished disembarkation, which was much delayed by bad weather. Proceeded by train direct to Frere, where Troop went into camp. Captain Ross Johnson joined from 15th Battery.

February 2nd. *Springfield*.—Marched to Springfield Camp, on Little Tugela River. (Miles marched, 17.)

February 3rd. *Spearman's*.—Marched to Spearman's Camp and joined General Buller's force there. Joined the 1st Cavalry Brigade Natal F.F., composed of 1st Royal Dragoons, 13th and 14th Hussars, under Colonel Burn Murdoch. (Miles m., 8.)

February 4th.—Captain H. D. White-Thomson joined the Troop.

February 5th-7th. *Vaal Krantz*.—*Battle of Vaal Krantz*. Brigade held in reserve, but battery came up into action for about three quarters of an hour in evening of 5th. (Miles m., 10.)

February 8th to 9th.—In action on Gun Hill, covering retirement of the force back to Spearman's.

February 9th.—Moved back to Spearman's Camp in evening. (Miles m., 3.)

February 10th. *Springfield*.—Marched back to Springfield. Captain Ross Johnson left the Troop, joined "T." (Miles m., 10.)

February 21st. *Chieveley*.—Marched to Chieveley. (Miles m., 16.)

February 22nd. *Colenso*.—Marched to Colenso. (Miles m., 5.)

February 24th-27th.—Joined Corps Artillery temporarily, and came into action on Green Hill, remaining there up till the capture of Pieter's Hill; fired about 500 rounds.

February 28th.—Advanced across the Tugela a few miles towards Ladysmith, having rejoined the 1st Cavalry Brigade again. (Miles m., 8.)

March 1st. *Nelthorpe*.—Marched to Nelthorpe. (Miles m., 12.)

March 3rd. *Ladysmith*.—Marched into Ladysmith with whole of Buller's force, passed Sir George White and all the garrison who were lining the streets. Quartered in the Tin barracks. (Miles m., 7.)

March 7th. *Elandslaagte*.—Marched out to Elands-laagte. (Miles m., 21.)

March 7th to April 8th. *Sunday's River*.—Encamped at Sunday's River Camp (1st Cavalry Brigade and 2nd Division).

April 8th.—Marched back to Ladysmith and encamped at Star Hill. (Miles m., 21.)

April 10th. — *Modder Spruit*.—Marched out to Modder Spruit; attached to 8th Brigade. (Miles m., 10.)

April 12th.—Lieutenant E. L. Wheeler joined Troop.

April 22nd.—Left section, under Lieutenant Eden, marched over to Buy's Farm, and attached to Lord Dundonald's 3rd Mounted Brigade.

April 25th.—Left section rejoined head quarters of Battery again.

April 30th.—Lieutenant W. F. Weber joined Troop *vice* Wheeler sent home sick.

May 6th.—Troop marched over to Buy Farm, and was attached to Dundonald's 3rd Mounted Brigade (consisting of Composite Regiment M.I. under Major Gough, Thorneycroft's M.I., South African Light Horse, Bethune's M.I. and Vol. Brigade—the Natal Carbineers, Natal Mounted Rifles, and Border Mounted Rifles). (Miles m., 6.)

May 7th. *Pieter's Farm*.—Marched to Pieter's Farm; tents left behind. (Miles m., 6.)

May 9th. *Sunday's River*.—Marched to Sunday's River Drift. (Miles m., 12.)

May 10th.—General Clery's 2nd Division and Sir Redvers Buller joined our force.

May 11th. *Washbank River*.—Marched on to the Washbank River. (Miles m., 9.)

May 12th. *Vermaak's Kraal*.—Marched to Vermaak's Kraal Farm. (Miles m., 10.)

May 13th. *Biggarsberg*.—Marched up over the Biggarsberg, enemy met with on top, came into action at about 2,500 yards range; met with heavy fire from a pom-pom, but had no casualties. Encamped near the foot of the hill. (Miles m., 13.)

May 14th. *Helpmakaar*.—Pursued enemy for about 25 miles through Helpmakaar towards Dundee, stopped three times to come into action, but enemy were in full retreat and offered but slight resistance to our advance. Encamped about 8 miles short of Dundee. (Miles m., 25.)

May 15th. *Dundee*.—Marched into Dundee; met with no resistance. (Miles m., 12.)

May 17th. *Dannhauser*.—Marched to Dannhauser. (Miles m., 14.)

May 18th. *Newcastle*.—Marched to Newcastle. (Miles m., 22.)

May 19th. *Ingogo*.—Marched to Ingogo; enemy found to be holding Lang's Nek, so after reconnoitring the position, returned and bivouacked close by Ingogo River. (Miles m., 30.)

May 19th to June 8th.—Halted at Ingogo.

June 8th. *Inqueloane*.—Advance of Buller's forces towards Botha's Pass; 2nd and 5th Divisions, and 2nd

Cavalry, and 3rd Mounted Brigade. Our brigade advanced on right flank; bivouacked on spur of Inque-loane, two guns being sent up to top of hill. (Miles m., 6.)

June 9th. *Botha's Pass*.—Marched to foot of Botha's Pass. (Miles m., 5.)

June 10th. *Gansvlei*.—Marched over Botha's Pass to Gansvlei, in O.R. Colony. (Miles m., 13.)

June 11th. *Almond's Nek (Uys Farm)*.—*Battle of Almond's Nek*.—3rd Mounted Brigade engaged on right flank; Battery in action from 10 a.m. till dusk; fired about 200 rounds; enemy's position captured, with loss of 16 killed and 100 wounded; enemy reported to have had 160 killed; bivouacked at Uys Farm; had no casualties in Troop. (Miles m., 10.)

June 12th.—Marched towards Volksrust. (Miles m., 8.)

June 13th. *Volksrust*.—Marched into Volksrust, Transvaal. (Miles m., 5.)

June 14th to 15th.—Halted at Volksrust.

June 16th.—Marched towards Wakkerstroom, 3rd Mounted Brigade and 10th Brigade, under General Hildyard. (Miles m., 11.)

June 17th. *Wakkerstroom*.—Marched on to Wakkerstroom; bivouacked about two miles from the town; no troops allowed into it; met with no opposition. (Miles m., 8.)

June 18th.—Halted.

June 19th. *Houtnek*.—Marched to Houtnek. (Miles m., 12.)

June 20th. *Sandspruit*.—Marched to Sandspruit; Strathcona's Horse joined our brigade. (Miles m., 7.)

June 21st. *Paardekop*.—Marched to Paardekop. (Miles m., 10.)

June 22nd. *Standerton*.—Marched to Standerton.
(Miles m., 25.)

June 23rd to 30th.—Halted at Standerton.

June 26th.—Right section, under Lieutenant Ollivant, detached from battery, and went with Wynne's (11th Brigade) and Bethune's M.I., Composite Regiment of M.I. (Gough's), and 7th Battery R.F.A. to Platrand to form a railway guard.

June 30th.—Went with a force under General Clery, consisting of our brigade (T.M.I., Strathcona's Horse, and four guns "A" R.H.A.), 4th Brigade (Light Brigade), 63rd Battery R.F.A., and heavy guns (two 12-prs., two 5-inch guns, and two Howitzers) to go to Greylingsstad.

Wessel's Farm.—Marched to Wessel's Farm. (Miles m., 8.)

July 1st. *Waschout*.—Marched to Waschout; centre section, under Lieutenant Weber, came into action for a short time in support of Strathcona's on right flank.
(Miles m., 12.)

July 2nd. *Greylingsstad*.—Marched to Greylingsstad.
(Miles m., 12.)

July 3rd.—Halted.

July 4th. *Vlakfontein*.—Marched to Vlakfontein.
(Miles m., 8.)

July 5th to 10th.—Halted at Vlakfontein.

July 5th.—Weber's section went out in afternoon with company of T.M.I. to assist Strathcona's escorting a convoy from Greylingsstad.

July 6th.—Eden's section went with T.M.I. to picquet hills north of road leading from Greylingsstad, to protect a convoy coming from there, which Sir R. Buller was coming with. Enemy seen in good number on Van Holder's Kopje, and our guns were brought into action

on kopjes north of road to keep enemy at distance ; convoy got through safely, but on going back to camp guns were hotly fired on in the open whilst going to take up a position to cover the retirement of the T.M.I. picquets by a 15-pr. high-velocity gun and pom-pom. Came into action, and after twenty minutes' brisk fire at about 4,300 yards silenced enemy's guns, but unluckily lost, gunner Walker, killed ; and corporal Donoghue, severely wounded in knee ; also several horses wounded, of which three were afterwards destroyed ; wounds were all inflicted by bits of segment shell from high-velocity gun. Got tents again.

July 10th. *Greylingsstad*.—Left section (Eden) marched back to Greylingsstad. (Miles m., 10.)

July 11th.—Head Quarters of battery marched back to Greylingsstad. Left section went on escort duty to Groot Spruit (railroad), taking 83 wagons to fill up with supplies.

July 12th.—Centre section, with Captain White-Thomson and Lieutenant Weber, went off with a column under General Clery, to try and round up enemy north of railway ; Left section out on escort duty to Groot Spruit again.

July 13th. *Platkop*.—Head Quarters of battery ordered to join Clery's column ; on reaching them found Centre section in action near Platkop, enemy holding some kopjes with one or two guns ; enemy driven from their position, and our brigade pursued them for some distance, coming into action on two or three successive ridges. In evening went back to Platkop, where rest of force had halted. Had one casualty, Br. Brown slightly wounded in forearm by Mauser bullet. (Miles m., 16.)

July 14th. *Raas Farm*.—Marched in an easterly

direction, meeting the enemy on the same kopjes from which our brigade had driven them the previous evening, finding them in position with a Creusot gun and pom-pom. The battery did not come into action, but the Boers were driven from their position by the 86th Howitzer Battery (I section), 63rd Battery R.F.A., and 5-inch gun; whole force then advanced, and halted for night at Raas Farm, about three miles on. (Miles m., 7.)

July 15th. *Smith's Drift*.—Marched to Smith's Drift, Waterval, about three miles from Vaal Station. Saw nothing of enemy. (Miles m., 9.)

July 16th to 17th.—Halted. Shifted camp on 17th to further side of drift.

July 18th. *Irene Dale*.—Marched to Irene Dale, N.E. from Smith's Drift. (Miles m., 10.)

July 19th. *Leeuw Spruit*.—Changed direction, and marched S.E. to Leeuw Spruit, about 10 miles from Standerton. Have had no opposition last two days, except for a little sniping on the flanks. (Miles m., 14.)

July 20th.—Halted.

July 21st. *Wessel's Farm*.—Marched to Wessel's Farm. (Miles m., 10.)

July 22nd. *Smith's Drift*.—Marched north again back to Smith's Drift. (Miles m., 7.)

July 23rd. *Groot Spruit*.—Marched to Groot Spruit. (Miles m., 7.)

July 24th. *Greylingstad*.—Marched to Greylingstad. (Miles m., 6.)

July 25th. Halted.

July 26th. *Vlakfontein*.—Marched to Vlakfontein, T.M.I. being left behind at Greylingstad. (Miles m., 8.)

July 27th. *Zuikerbosch Spruit*.—Marched to Zuikerbosch Spruit. (Miles m., 7.)

July 28th.—General Cooper, commanding 4th Brigade, with 1st R.B. and 60th went on to Heidelberg. We halted.

July 29th. *Vlakfontein*.—Marched back to Vlakfontein. (Miles m., 7.)

July 30th. *Greylingstad*.—Marched back to Greylingstad. (Miles m., 8.)

July 31st. *Waterval Bridge*.—Marched to Waterval Bridge. (Miles m., 15.)

August 1st. *Standerton*.—Marched to Standerton. (Miles m., 15.)

August 2nd. *Platrand*.—Marched to Platrand; right section rejoined Troop again. (Miles m., 18.)

August 3rd. *Paardekop*.—Marched to Paardekop. (Miles m., 10.)

August 3rd to 7th. Halted at Paardekop; stored tents again.

August 7th.—*Amersfoort*.—Force, consisting of Sir R. Buller, 4th Division (Lyttelton's 7th and 8th Brigades), 2nd Cavalry Brigade (Brocklehurst), and 3rd Mounted Brigade (S.A.L.H., Strathcona, and "A" R.H.A., and 4th Division M.I.) started off on a march towards Belfast, to join hands with Lord Roberts' troops. Marched as far as Amersfoort; our brigade was guarding left flank, and we came into action two or three times against small parties of the enemy opposing our advance; left tents behind. No transport arrived, having stuck at a drift; very cold night; bivouacked in market square. (Miles m., 25.)

August 8th.—Halted to allow transport to get in.

August 9th.—Went on towards Ermelo, halting at a farm about twelve miles from Amersfoort. (Miles m., 12.)

August 11th. *Ermelo*.—Marched into Ermelo; had

a blinding duststorm the whole way. Met with no opposition, but townspeople reported two commandos to have gone through two days before, moving north and east. Our brigade only reached Ermelo to-day, the rest of the force halting about eight miles short of the town. (Miles m., 15.)

August 12th.—Halted. Rest of force reached Ermelo.

August 13th. *Klipstopel*.—Marched to Klipstopel. (Miles m., 15.)

August 14th. *Witbank*.—Marched to Witbank. (Miles m., 10.)

August 15th. *Twyfelaar*.—Marched to Twyfelaar, on Komati River. (Miles m., 10.)

August 16th to 21st.—Halted. Convoy went up to Wonderfontein on Komati Port railway to get supplies. Are close to French's Cavalry Division (2nd and 4th Brigades), who are holding a line about four miles only north of us. Met "T" Battery.

August 21st. *Van Wyk's Vlei*.—Marched to Van Wyk's Vlei, in direction of Machadodorp. French's Division left to-day for Belfast. Left section (Eden) made a flanking movement to the right with the S.A.L.H. Enemy met with on right flank, and engaged by 2nd Cavalry Brigade and Mounted Infantry, the latter of whom had several casualties. Battery (four guns) came into action for a short time at extreme range. (Miles m., 5.)

August 22nd.—Halted.

August 23rd. *Geluk*.—Marched to Geluk; enemy found to be holding strong position on our front and right; advance guard of Infantry engaged them, and occupied the hills protecting camp to front; Liverpool Regiment had a good many casualties. (Miles m., 4.)

August 24th.—No advance made; our outposts maintained their position to front and right, and garrison and field guns were sent up to try and dislodge enemy (who had a long tom). Sniping between our outposts and the enemy went on most of the day. Left section (Eden) went out with S.A.L.H., who were picqueting hills to right rear of camp, and who were opposed by a good many Boers sniping from different kopjes and by a field gun and pom-pom. Our guns shelled the enemy on the kopjes they were holding, and silenced the field gun, but pom-pom was cleverly concealed and could not be located; it, however, did no harm, though it fired into us pretty heavily for a short time about 3 p.m. Sniping from enemy became very determined about 4.30 p.m., and guns had to wait till dusk before being withdrawn; had no casualties.

August 25th.—Remained in camp all day; our outposts maintained same position as yesterday; big guns engaged with long tom.

August 26th.—Made a short advance, our brigade being rear guard. Right section (Ollivant) in action most of day covering the rear. Infantry occupied ridge facing Boers' main position, which extended about four miles on our right front up to railway, and on which there were two long toms and several smaller guns. (Miles m., 5.)

August 27th. *Bergendal*.—*Battle of Bergendal*.—3rd Mounted Brigade detailed as rear guard. About 10 a.m. Troop got orders to join 2nd Cavalry Brigade for the day. Trotted about three miles round to extreme left of our position, and came into action close to railway, enfilading enemy's trenches by Bergendal Farm; shelled trenches steadily for two or three hours. At about 2 p.m. Infantry commenced attack, and under cover of very

heavy Artillery fire charged enemy's trenches and captured the Farm; enemy, consisting chiefly of Zarpes (Johannesburg police), stuck very manfully to their trenches, but finally bolted, and gave us a magnificent target whilst they were running across the open, at which we let go with section fire, increasing range and fuse at each round. After capture of Farm, which was made by the 2nd Rifle Brigade, we galloped forward from our position, and came into action again by sections and shelled numerous little kopjes, to which enemy had retreated, and from which they kept up a good deal of sniping. Cavalry tried to overtake enemy, but ground was very broken and intersected by kopjes, to which enemy had retired, and pursuit was not possible. Remained in action till dusk, and then returned to camp near Bergendal Farm; expended about 200 rounds during day; had no casualties in Troop. There were about 100 casualties to the force, of which the 2nd Rifle Brigade had about 70. The enemy suffered pretty severely, and a good many dead were found on the kopjes where they had stood so long. The Rifle Brigade captured one of the enemy's pom-poms. (Miles m., 10.)

August 28th. *Machadodorp*.—Marched at 6.30 a.m., and pushed on pretty fast past Dalmanutha, and got down into Machadodorp; having only slight opposition on the way, though we had to stop two or three times and come into action. Birdwood, our Brigade Major, was wounded in the knee by a piece of shell during the morning. After short halt to feed horses, pushed on through Machadodorp and up a steep hill towards Helvetia. Found a very strong position facing us when we got to the top, on which the enemy had several guns. Came into action, but could not do much good, as we were firing up a good height at over 5,000 yards. Had a

very heavy fire on us all the afternoon from a long tom (6-inch), two high-velocity Creusots (9 or 15-prs.), a 40-pr. howitzer and a pom-pom. Enemy had range very accurately, and we were very fortunate in only having one casualty (driver Lenton wounded), and two or three horses hit. After being some little while in action, and finding we could not reach the enemy's guns, we withdrew the detachments of four guns under cover, and kept the Right section in action trained on the road, up which we now and then got a shot at a wagon trekking up the hill. Stayed in action till dusk, and then withdrew again, bivouacking half way up the hill, the Gordon Highlanders coming up and relieving our brigade for the night. (Miles m., 15.)

August 29th. *Helvetia*.—Found enemy had withdrawn all their guns during the night, so we were able to push on, and had a long climb up to Helvetia, where French's Cavalry Division, which had come round by Belfast, arrived soon after us. Our brigade was sent about three miles along the Waterval road, but on French's Division arriving there we went back and bivouacked at Helvetia for the night. Met "T" and "O" batteries. (Miles m., 9.)

August 30th. *Kuckfontein Plain*.—Marched at 7 a.m. in the direction of Nooigedacht, but after going about seven miles the path became so steep and impassable for guns that we did not go any further, and after halting for a couple of hours, went back and encamped at Kuckfontein Farm. Some of the S.A.L.H. went on to Veltereden, from where they were able to look down on the railway, along which numbers of men were seen proceeding eastwards, and who were surmised to be our prisoners, whom the Boers must have released. (Miles m., 10.)

August 31st.—Halted. Horses much need a rest, a good many having died lately, and the others are getting rather done up.

September 1st. *Badfontein*.—Marched towards Lydenberg, getting down to Badfontein, in the middle of the Crocodile River Valley. (Miles m., 10.)

September 2nd.—Made a reconnaissance up the valley ; found the road leading out of the north end of it strongly held by the enemy. Came into action against a rocky ridge at about 3,000 yards range, on which there were a good many Boer riflemen, and shortly drew the fire of their guns posted on the top of the hills, commanding the road from both sides. They bombarded us heavily all day at a range of from 9,000 to 10,000 yards, so that we could make no reply, and at the same time we could not withdraw without risking heavy loss. Did not suffer much loss, luckily ; two men were hit (driver Hill and gunner Hanniset), but our horses suffered severely, as we had eight killed and nine wounded. One shrapnel from long tom burst in the air at about 9,000 yards during the afternoon, and succeeded in killing eight horses and wounding four ; they all belonged to the Centre section, and were standing in a line, unhooked, near some trees, where they had been kept in readiness in case of requiring to shift the position of any of the guns, all the other horses having been sent about a mile to the rear, where the only real cover was to be got ; retired at dusk back to Badfontein. After getting into camp orders came for one section to join 2nd Cavalry Brigade (Brocklehurst's) and march at daybreak next morning, probably with the idea of making a wide, turning movement round the enemy's right.

September 3rd.—Weber went off with his section at daybreak ; the remainder of us halted.

September 4th and 5th.—Halted.

September 5th.—Sent our third line wagons back to Machadodorp, as we had not sufficient horses to drag them any further. Major W. L. Paget arrived in the evening from Standerton, and took over command of the Troop from Major Burrows, who has been appointed to command the 2nd Brigade Division R.F.A. at Standerton.

September 5th.—Guns opposed to us on 2nd we estimated to be three long toms, two 40-pr. howitzers (Sighing Susans !), two high-velocity Creusots, and two pom-poms.

September 6th. *Witklip*.—Marched on along the Crocodile Valley again, this time our advance being unopposed; our brigade and Kitchener's followed the main road up the centre of the valley, whilst Howard's Brigade marched along the top of the ridge on our right; found all the enemy's positions evacuated, and the road clear into Lydenberg. Had a very steep pull up over the Neck. Halted about three miles from the top for the night at Witklip. (Miles m., 8.)

September 7th. *Lydenberg*.—Went on into Lydenberg, where we met Brocklehurst's Brigade again, and also one brigade of Ian Hamilton's Division, which had come round on our left and so turned the enemy. Encamped on the north side of the town; the Boers opened fire with two long toms from the hill east of the town on the Spitz Kop road shortly after we got into camp, but did not get on to us at all. (Miles m., 6.)

September 8th.—Major Burrows and Captain Ollivant left the Troop, both going to the 2nd Brigade Division R.F.A. at Standerton, as C.O. and Adjutant respectively. General Kitchener's Brigade and the Brigade of Ian Hamilton's Division attacked and cap-

tured the hill on the Spitz Kop road, on which the long toms were. Our brigade protected the left flank, but we did not come into action at all. In the evening we went back through the town and encamped at the foot of the Spitz Kop road hill, about two miles east of Lydenberg. (Miles m., 9.)

September 9th.—Centre section (Weber) rejoined the battery before starting this morning. Marched at 7.30 a.m., and had a long climb for three miles up the Spitz Kop road ; halted for about an hour at the top, and then went on over several ridges till we met the enemy again, holding some rocky kopjes, having two field guns and two pom-poms. Came into action and drove them off, but had a very hot time for a bit from their pom-poms, which had our range exactly. Had several lucky escapes at the guns, but no one was hit. In the wagon and limber line they also got a good many shell, and gunner Connor was dangerously wounded (since dead), and four horses were killed and five wounded. About 3 p.m. we advanced again with four guns, the other two and the wagons being left to follow slowly, as by this time the horses were getting very done up, having been about twenty-four hours without water, and what with casualties and sick left behind we were now over fifty short. After crossing one or two more ridges we found ourselves on the top of the Mauchsberg, a towering position 8,000 feet high, on the far side of which the ground fell away suddenly, giving a magnificent view for miles. On the road which wound below us, round two protuberances called the " Devil's Knuckles," we saw the whole Boer convoy slowly wending its way. We brought our guns into action, but unfortunately could not reach the road, and had to be content with watching the convoy slipping out of our grasp. We

halted for the night at the top, as it was too late to go down the hill, the enemy having a strong rear guard holding the Knuckles, and commanding the road down. (Miles m., 10.)

September 10th.—Our brigade made no advance to-day. The 12-prs. and 5-inch guns came up by day-break, and the latter kept up a duel with long tom for some hours. The Gordons and 53rd Battery advanced down the hill, and engaged the enemy's rear guard, driving them back along the road and capturing the Knuckles, but unfortunately the convoy, which must have been trekking all night, got quite out of our reach.

September 11th. "*Devil's Knuckles.*"—We advanced down to the Knuckles, and from there, at a distance of about eight miles off, in the Sabi River Valley, down into which we looked, a big trek could be seen taking place. Our brigade was ordered to go down into the valley, and two guns of the battery went down with it, the path down being very steep all the way, and very precipitous in places. Did not reach the bottom till rather late in the afternoon, by which time the enemy had all gone by. Returned up the hill again, having sixteen horses in each gun, with two reliefs all the way, and got back to camp at the Knuckles by 11.30 p.m. The rest of the force, with the exception of our brigade, went on to Spitz Kop. (Miles m., 10.)

September 12th to 20th.—Halted at the Devil's Knuckles, giving a much-needed rest to the horses.

September 21st. *Sabi River Drift.*—Advanced again, going by the same path as we had been on the 11th, down into the Sabi Valley, and encamping by the Sabi River Drift. (Miles m., 8.)

September 22nd to 25th.—Halted.

September 23rd.—Lieutenant O. C. Du Port arrived to join the Troop, *vice* Ollivant, promoted.

September 24th.—Rest of our force arrived from Spitz Kop, consisting now only of General Buller, General Lyttelton, Major-General Kitchener, three battalions (Devons, K.R.R., and Gordons), 12-pr. and 5-inch guns, 53rd Battery, 61st Howitzer Battery, and our brigade.

September 26th. *Geelhoutboom*.—Marched at 6.15 a.m. towards Pilgrim's Rest. Met the enemy on the MacMac. Right section (Eden) came into action and drove them back, and we then advanced to Geelhoutboom, where we came into action and shelled the heights on either side of Burgher's Pass, which was captured later on in the day by the Devons. Fired about 100 rounds during the day. (Miles m., 7.)

September 27th. *Pilgrim's Rest*.—Marched on at 5.15 a.m. over Burgher's Pass, up which we had a very steep pull up, and went on down into the Pilgrim's Rest Valley, halting about four miles from the town. (Miles m., 6.)

September 28th.—Went on about five miles only, halting on the west side of the town, at the foot of the hill leading out of the valley. Marched with the Corps Artillery to-day, as our brigade went up a very steep bridle path by which they turned the enemy's position, and made our road secure up out of the valley. (Miles m., 5.)

September 29th. *Morgenzon*.—Marched at 4.45 a.m., and climbed up the steep hill leading west from Pilgrim's Rest to Morgenzon. The road to the top is about five miles long, and we had to put double teams in all the way, getting the carriages all up by dividing the distance into three stages, at the top of each of which we collected them all before proceeding up the next. Got

up to the top and into camp by twelve o'clock. (Miles m., 5.)

September 30th.—Halted.

October 1st. *Kruger's Post*.—Marched to Kruger's Post. We marched with the rear guard, so did not get into camp till late, which was really rather lucky, as the rest of the force after settling down was surprised by a long tom opening on them from a hill about four miles off, and which caused several casualties, and occasioned the camps to be all shifted. (Miles m., 14.)

October 2nd. *Lydenberg*.—No sign of long tom this morning. We marched back into Lydenberg at 6 a.m., encamping north of the town. (Miles m., 12.)

October 3rd to 5th.—Halted. On 5th got good news that we were to march back to Machadodorp, and then to go home.

October 6th. *Badfontein*.—Marched as far as Badfontein, our brigade and Sir Redvers Buller, who is also going home, the Natal Army being done away with as a separate command. (Miles m., 13.)

October 7th. *Helvetia*.—Marched to near Helvetia. (Miles m., 10.)

October 8th. *Machadodorp*.—Marched to Machadodorp. Sir Redvers Buller left by train in the afternoon, but before going came and said farewell to the Troop, making a speech, in which he complimented them on their steadiness under fire. Handed over all our battery horses to the Remount Department, only 130 being left out of our strength of 200, and those badly wanting a rest after all the steep country they had been over on short rations—generally 9 lbs. oats and no hay. (Miles m., 9.)

October 9th to 10th.—Stayed at Machadodorp. Entrained the battery on the night of the 10th.

October 11th.—Left by train for Pretoria.

October 12th. *Middleburg*.—Reached Middleburg, where we found orders instructing us to stop and exchange equipment with "G" battery, and also to take over their Reservists.

October 13th to 16th.—Stopped at Middleburg; took over 12-pr. 6 cwt. equipment from "G" battery, and gave them our 15-pr.; also took over fifty-three Reservists from them, and handed over about sixty Rank and File having one year's service more to complete.

October 16th.—Major Mercer commanding "G" got up a camp fire and sing-song for the two batteries in the evening.

October 17th.—Left by train again for Pretoria. Got a very complimentary note of farewell from Lord Dundonald, who had passed us at Middleburg on his way to Natal, in which he said, "he wished to say to the officers and men that there was no one who had a greater liking and admiration for their conduct in the field than himself."

October 18th.—Arrived at Pretoria, and quartered in the late Staats Artillery barracks.

October 18th to 30th.—Stopped in Pretoria. On the 25th took part in a parade and march past before Lord Roberts in the Church Square to celebrate the formal annexation of the Transvaal. Borrowed horses for the parade from "J," 18th and 86th Batteries, and managed to get "A" sub-division all chestnuts.

October 31st.—Left Pretoria by train for Cape Town.

November 6th.—Arrived at Cape Town and embarked on the *s.s. Hawarden Castle* for Southampton.

Total miles marched—938.

OCCASIONS IN ACTION.

Date.	Place.	Casualties.	Ammunition Expended.
Feb. 5th..	Vaal Krantz		
,, 8th..	Gun Hill		
,, 24th-27th	Green Hill (Battle of Pieter's)	.. .. ..	{ about 500 rounds
May 25th..	Helpmakaar		
,, 30th..	Lang's Nek (2 guns)		
June 8th..	Inqueloane (2 guns)		
,, 11th..	Almond's Nek	.. .. ..	{ about 200 rounds
July 1st ..	Smith's Drift, near Vaal Station (2 guns)		
,, 5th..	Vlakfontein (2 guns)		
,, 6th..	,, ..	{ 1 man killed and 1 severely wounded	
,, 12th..	Platkop (2 guns)		
,, 13th..	,, ..	1 man wounded	
,, 19th..	Leeuw Spruit (2 guns)		
(June 26th-Aug. 3rd. Right section detached at Platrand and had several small affairs.)			
Aug. 7th..	Amersfoort		
,, 21st..	Van Wyk's Vlei (4 guns)		
,, 24th..	Geluk (2 guns)		
,, 26th..	,, ..		
,, 27th..	Bergandal ..	.. .. ..	{ about 200 rounds
,, 28th..	Machadodorp..	1 man wounded	
Sept. 2nd	Badfontein ..	{ 2 men wounded, 8 horses killed and 9 wounded	
(Sept. 3rd-7th. Centre section with 2nd Cavalry Brigade—2 affairs.)			
,, 9th..	Mauchs Berg ..	{ 1 man mortally wounded, 4 horses killed and 5 wounded	{ about 100 rounds
,, 26th..	Burgher's Pass	.. .. ..	{ about 100 rounds

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

THE Regiment now possesses three members who wear this coveted distinction. The first of these, Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel W. N. Congreve, M.V.O., at present private secretary to Field Marshal, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, gained his at the battle of Colenso, on December 15th, 1899, under circumstances already recorded in the CHRONICLE.

The second, Rifleman E. Durrant, 2nd Battalion, was awarded the Cross for his gallantry at the action of Bergendal (officially mis-named "Belfast") on August 27th, 1900. A full account of Rifleman Durrant's services, together with his portrait, appeared in last year's CHRONICLE.

To these names we can now add a third, namely, that of Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel John E. Gough, who received the Cross and his promotion from Brevet-Major to Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel at the time when the last issue of the CHRONICLE was in the Press.

The operations in Somaliland in 1902-1903, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Gough bore so conspicuous and honourable a share, were described in the CHRONICLE for 1903, vol. xiv., pages 42-59. It was, however, many months after the events therein recorded that the following announcement appeared in the *London Gazette*, setting forth the circumstances under which Lieutenant-Colonel Gough won the Cross:—



CAPTAIN AND BREVET LIEUT.-COLONEL J. E. GOUGH, V.C.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

For the first time we record three members who have received the Victoria Cross. The first of these, Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel W. N. Congreve, M.V.O., at present private secretary to Field Marshal, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, gained his at the battle of Colenso, on December 15th, 1899, under circumstances already recorded in the CHRONICLE.

The second, Rifleman E. Durrant, 2nd Battalion, was awarded the Victoria Cross for his gallantry at the action of Bergendal (near Vryheid, "the fast") on August 27th, 1901. A full account of Rifleman Durrant's services, together with his portrait, appeared in last year's CHRONICLE.

To these names we can now add a third, namely, that of Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel John Gough, who received the Cross and his promotion from Captain to Major to Lieutenant-Colonel at the same time. The last in the CHRONICLE was in the

issue of December 1902, in which the services of Captain Gough bore so conspicuous and important a share, were described in the CHRONICLE for the year 1902, pages 42-50. It was, however, many months before it was known that in the London Gazette, on the 27th of January 1903, the Victoria Cross was awarded to Captain John Gough, and the following year, in the London Gazette, on the 27th of January 1904, the Victoria Cross was awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel John Gough.



CAPTAIN AND BREVET LIEUT.-COLONEL J. E. GOUGH, V.C.



EXTRACT FROM THE *London Gazette*, January 15, 1904.

“Act of Courage for which recommended.”

“During the action at Daratoleh on April 22nd last, Major Gough assisted Captains Walker and Rolland in carrying back the late Captain Bruce (who had been mortally wounded) and preventing that officer from falling into the hands of the enemy.

“Captains Walker and Rolland have already been awarded the Victoria Cross for their gallantry on this occasion, but Major Gough (who was in command of the column) made no mention of his own conduct, which has only recently been brought to notice.”

The appointment of Major Gough to be Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, in recognition of his services in command of the troops during the action at Daratoleh, is also gazetted, and is dated April 22nd, 1903.

THE 3RD BATTALION AT THE CORONATION DURBAR, DELHI, 1902-3.

THE memory of the Durbar has almost faded, and this short account of our doings will be little more than a diary of events. At 12.30 on December 20th, 1902, the "Cease fire" sounded, and the manœuvres, which preceded the Durbar, were over. We had left Meerut on October 31st, and had been more or less roughing it ever since. It is not for us to criticise, and no doubt the higher ranks learnt a bit about soldiering. We certainly did not. However, as usual on these occasions, the men were famous, and took the rough with the smooth with the greatest good humour. On December 21st we marched into Delhi and found ourselves dumped down in just the dirtiest spot in all the camp, and told to make ourselves comfortable. Our Brigade, *i.e.*, 2/60th, 2nd Gurkhas, 39th Garhwalis, and ourselves, were kept together, but our Brigadier, Colonel Duff, left us here, and right sorry we all were. Richard Strachey had been his D.A.A.G., and our interests had been well looked after. Brigadier-General Leach, R.E., took over command. Couper joined us here from English leave, and was supposed to bring with him, from Meerut, all our extra baggage. However, the trucks were lost in the general vortex of traffic and were only returned to us after many days. Meanwhile, Davies was busy making our camp habitable, but nothing could defeat the dust, and our best clothes were speedily ruined.

Otherwise we were pretty comfortable, and Matthew Bell made our mess quite luxurious.

We had continual rehearsals, which kept us fairly well employed right up to the 29th. The idea of concentrating all the bands was not received very cordially by Regiments concerned, and I think we all felt a little sore about it. However, after all was over, we received a very nice letter from the Adjutant-General conveying the Viceroy's thanks, which somewhat smoothed us down. Meanwhile, Shawe joined us with more men, and we were now full up with officers. On the 29th, we lined the streets for the State Entry from the corner of the Queen's Garden to Dufferin Bridge. Paley, with his Company, found a Guard of Honour at the Circuit House, where T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were taking up their quarters.

On January 1st came the great Durbar proclamation, and we formed part of a mass of troops drawn up in a huge half-moon round the Durbar Arena. Except a distant view of the big-wigs arriving, we saw nothing and heard less of the function. On the 3rd, the Duke of Connaught and the Commander-in-Chief inspected our camp, and on the day following we again made sport for the multitude, by attending the big Church Parade held on the polo ground. Sturgis, thanks to his reputation as a courtier, was selected to show people to the seats in the Grand Stand, and was a complete success at the job. We were kept standing about a long time, and were not in at all a righteous frame of mind when the service did begin. The choir, armed with megaphones, did not add to the dignity of the service. The Investiture and State Ball filled up the next two nights, and we all "fell in" for the latter. Nothing could have been better done. We danced in the Diwan-

i-am, the Hall of Public Audience of the old Delhi Kings, and there were no tinsel or gold decorations to spoil the absolute grandeur of the place. The Nawabs and native chiefs were wearing all the jewels of Asia, and combined with almost every uniform under the sun, the effect was sufficiently dazzling. Our string band formed part of the orchestra, which played right well.

On the 8th was the big Review. Thanks to our Colonel-in-Chief the whole of the Brigade of Rifles were allowed to march past at the trail, and we rattled by in great style. The dust, of course, was pretty bad. Rumour says the Company wit of "E" lost touch of his neighbouring file, so lit a tallow dip to find his bearings. On the 10th we again lined the streets, this time for the State departure, and the Great Durbar was over.

I have not written of the many side-shows that helped to fill our days. We had the very best of polo, and the whole world and his wife were to be found on the ground every afternoon. Perhaps, though what appealed to us most of all was an impromptu parade in camp of all the old 2nd Gurkha veterans whom the Regiment had sportingly collected from their homes in Nepaul. Little pippin-faced warriors, wrinkled and shrunk, but escorted proudly about by their sons and grandsons still serving in the Regiment; all of them wearing war medals, won in the wars of half a century ago. These were the men, who, with the 2/60th, so finely held Hindu Rao's House on the Ridge.

There were very few old Riflemen among the globe trotters. Sir Maurice Fitz Gerald came out on the Duke of Connaught's staff, and Colonel Heber Percy was staying in one of the visitor's camps. The latter is still

out here shooting, though he must have bagged every head to be found in India many years ago.

On the 11th we marched out of Delhi. The 60th gave us breakfast, and the Gurkhas helped to strike our camp. They were a real good lot, and we made fast friends. On the 14th we arrived at Meerut, and the following week our Colonel-in-Chief did us the honour of inspecting the Battalion.

WITH THE SOMALILAND FIELD FORCE.

[THE following excellent accounts of the doings of the Mounted Infantry and of the Transport Corps in Somaliland in 1903-4, have been communicated by Non-commissioned officers of the 3rd Battalion who were respectively employed with the two services.

A sketch map of Somaliland will be found on page 58 of the CHRONICLE for 1903, which, albeit not containing the names of many places mentioned in these articles, will enable the reader to follow generally the operations therein described.
—ED.]

WITH THE MOUNTED INFANTRY OF THE 3rd BATTALION.

On June 21st, 1903, orders were received in the Battalion to find an officer and a Section of N.C.O.'s and men to form part of a Company of Mounted Infantry, to proceed to Somaliland; also one Captain to command the Company, and one Colour-Sergeant. The whole Company, consisting of two Sections 19th Yorkshire Regiment, one Section Norfolk Regiment, and one Section Rifle Brigade, mobilised at Fatehgarh, and formed the Bengal Company of British Mounted Infantry. The routine of mobilisation was gone through in a very short time, and the Company left Fatehgarh *en route* to Bombay. On the journey, cooked rations were ordered to be ready, but instead of merely cooked rations we were well provided for at Cawnpore by the Yorkshire Regiment, and at Jhansi by the Bedfordshire Regiment.

We all had a rough experience on the way to Bombay. First the horses were entrained at Fatehgarh on the narrow gauge railway. At Cawnpore the next morning they were transferred to the broad gauge, and, on arrival at Deolali, were taken out into the camp for a day. The following day we had again to entrain for Bombay, where we embarked on the British India Company's boat *Tara*. Here we were joined by another Company from Bangalore. On arrival at Berbera, we were put in quarantine for three days, during which time the horses were exercised round the decks; then came the job of putting the horses into boats and taking them ashore. This was done in a remarkably short time; only a very few jumped over the side, and they got ashore safely.

The voyage out on the *Tara* was a very good one, in spite of the monsoon being on. Everyone from the start was in good spirits, being very anxious to have a look at the Mullah.

A few days after disembarking a telegram was received from Force Head Quarters for "Bell's M.I." to proceed at once to Kirrit. We were given some remounts as spare horses. They were some left behind by the Boer contingent from South Africa, and, having come right through the country from Obbia, looked more fit for the horse-slaughterer than to start on another campaign. We were rather indignant to see them alongside of our own horses, but we did not know what they had been through.

The first night out from Berbera our guide lost his way, as there was no road made then; and instead of getting six hours' halt during the night we only got one hour, and then pushed on to Bihindula. Here we first came across some of our comrades, the 60th Rifles.

We found a Company of them who had just arrived from the Obbia side for a short rest. We then marched to Kirrit, 180 miles from Berbera, to join a moveable column. We were now called No. 2 Company British Mounted Infantry.

In August it was decided to move some of the troops from the moveable column back to Bihindula; so Head Quarters with two Sections moved down again. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, Norfolks and Rifle Brigade, remained at Kirrit. They did some very good work while there, in the way of reconnaissance and escort duty.

When we first arrived at Kirrit, the place consisted simply of bush, with a few hills round. At the foot of one of these hills were a lot of white stone rocks, underneath which there was water. To obtain it, long hose pipes were taken along a sort of underground passage, put in the water, and then the pumps were worked on top. It was in one of these passages that some natives were overcome with the fumes of gas and fell into the water. Major Bridges, 7th Hussars, and another officer, risked their lives in getting them out, and were awarded the Humane Society's Medal for the deed.

When you got the water up it was of a dirty-looking green colour, and could be smelt a good distance away.

To get a drink you had to hold your nose and swallow it quick. Although it was such vile-smelling stuff, I firmly believe it had a lot to do with keeping the men in such good health during their stay in the country. Almost all the water in the country was the same, highly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, in some places worse than others; but I think the first water we obtained at Kirrit was the worst we had out there. When, later on, the place became the advanced dépôt, arrangements were made to store the water in

large tarpaulin, to aërate it, before it was used for drinking purposes.

In October a general advance was ordered. Everyone had been anxiously waiting for the order. General Egerton had been planning for several months, at Upper Sheikh, and everyone was anxious to know what was to happen. During this time of waiting, a large supply of food, clothing, forage, &c., &c., had been collected at Kirrit. We also noticed a great improvement all along the line. Arrangements had been made at each post for the watering of troops and animals, and what was called a fort erected at each place. This consisted of four walls, built up with stone, where a stand could be made in the case of an attack. At the larger posts, these forts had barbed wire fencing round; and outside that, a bush zareba to keep out the wild animals.

On arrival at Head Quarters at Wadamago, about seven miles S.E. of Kirrit, we were joined by our Half-Company we had left in August. Orders were issued for the 1st Brigade, with all the Mounted Troops, to march to Bohotele.

At this time the force consisted of:—

1ST BRIGADE.

Commander : Brigadier-General Manning.

Troops.—101st Bombay Grenadiers; 2nd Sikh Infantry; one Battalion Yaos (King's African Rifles).

2ND BRIGADE.

Commander : Lieutenant-Colonel Fasken, 2nd Sikhs.

Troops.—Three Companies Hampshire Regiment; 27th Panjab Infantry; one Battalion Yaos.

DIVISIONAL TROOPS.

Lahore Mountain Battery.

Mounted Troops.

Commander : Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Kenna, V.C., D.S.O.

1st Mounted Corps.

Commander : Brevet-Major Marsh, Lincoln Regiment.

Troops.—No. 1 Company British M.I. (K.R.R.) ; No. 2 Company British M.I. (Bengal Company) ; No. 3 British M.I. (Bangalore Company) ; Somali Mounted Infantry.

2nd Mounted Corps.

Commander : Major Brooks.

Troops.—No. 4 Company Native M.I. (Umballa Company) ; No. 5 Company Native M.I. (Poona Company) ; Bikaner Camel Corps, Tribal Horse.

LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

107th Bombay Pioneers ; two Battalions Yaos.

When we reached Bohotele, orders were received to move, but whither to we did not know. The next day we started on a memorable march to Galadi Wells, about 105 miles due south of Bohotele, across a waterless desert called the Haud. The first water to be found on the march was at Galadi. Water required for men and animals on the journey was carried on camels, and issued daily at the rate of two gallons per horse, one gallon per man, camels *nil*.

Three days out we came across some high dry grass. Here the column halted, with the B.M.I. on the left flank. We all off-saddled, and the horses were taken away to graze, and everyone started to cook breakfast. A puff of wind came along and took the flames of a fire into the grass, and although some men were quickly on the spot they could not extinguish the flames. It was a very anxious time while it lasted, but luckily we got off with the loss of our breakfasts. By the time the fire

was put out it was time to move off. The mounted troops were to ride straight into Galadi, and, if it was found occupied, to take the place and hold it till the Infantry arrived. Our commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Kenna, V.C., intended to ride in close to Galadi that night, and take the place at daybreak. However, this was not to be, as when we reached the spot where the column was to halt during the night, our guide suddenly lost himself and said he could not follow the track any farther. We accepted the inevitable, and bivouacked where we were for the night. At 3 a.m. we were off again with a good moon. We rode straight into Galadi, a distance of fifty miles. The place was unoccupied, and we were all glad to off-saddle and get our breakfast, feeling very tired after our journey, and a little disappointed at finding no enemy.

When the Infantry arrived the water tins had to be refilled, ready for the return journey, and after a couple of days' halt, the Brigade returned, leaving a small garrison, consisting of :—

No. 2 Company British Mounted Infantry.
Two Companies The King's African Rifles.
Two Guns Lahore Mountain Battery.
Detachment Somali Mounted Infantry.

We were given a month's rations, and were informed that if we were still there in another six weeks we could expect some more. We were supposed to hold the wells till the arrival of the Abyssinian troops, but, although we once got a messenger from them, we did not see them.

The place called Galadi consists of a stone fort of four walls, built by the Obbia Force, on a small rise commanding a good view of an open space, containing

about 1,000 wells, which vary in depth from twenty to sixty feet. The water obtained from these wells is, in some cases, good and in others bad. I cannot say when the wells were made, but the tale goes that they were made long before the Somalis inhabited the country. They are cut down through the solid rock, and must have taken a long time to excavate.

The reason the Garrison was left there was, that the Mullah Abdullah being in the Nogal Valley, when the Force met him, he would only have two ways of escape, viz.: south across the Haud, or by retiring along the Nogal Valley. If he came south he would come to Galadi, and the Garrison would be there to prevent him watering his men and animals at the wells.

The Brigade moved back to Bohotele on 19th November, and a couple of days out had a brush with a force from the Mullah. However, the enemy would not stand, and, owing to the thick bush, it was impossible to follow them up.

An Illaloe (Somali scout) was, about the 24th, sent into Bohotele with a letter mail, but returned a few hours after, and reported the enemy trying to get water at Ygallo, about six miles away. We knew the wells there were all empty, and that they were bound to come to Galadi. Piquets were sent to the outskirts of the wells, and about 10 p.m. the enemy appeared, but after the exchange of a few shots they cleared off. About sixteen prisoners were captured, looking fairly starved. They all expressed surprise at our holding Galadi, as they were not aware we had gone there. Until we caught the prisoners we were not aware the Brigade had had a brush with them.

Nothing of any importance happened after this until Christmas, by which time things were getting rather

monotonous. Short rations and bad water (the good wells being practically exhausted), and no sign of the enemy, were not conducive to good spirits. Things started well on Christmas day with wishing one another "A Merry Christmas." Sports were held early in the day, and again in the afternoon, when Captain M. G. E. Bell won the Galadi Championship, 100 yards, open to all comers. At night we had a camp fire outside the fort, which was attended by the Garrison with rifles and ammunition. This finished up with a "War Dance" by the King's African Rifles. Each Company formed a circle, with the Colour-Sergeant in the centre, and then carried on a kind of dance, going round and round singing all the time. Several men then started tumbling about and getting just a little more excited than the others. I saw one man score his tongue with a huge knife, just the same as a butcher would score a loin of pork ; another chipped a bit off the side of his knee. They go almost mad during these performances.

After Christmas day was over things began to get dull again till news was received that a convoy had left Bohotele for us. Everyone then started looking for the camels, and at last they came, bringing orders for us to vacate Galadi and return. One thing they brought, and that was tobacco. Most of us had been without a smoke for a fortnight, and very glad we were to get one again. One officer had to limit his cigarettes to two per day to make them last. We left about January 7th, and everyone was glad to see the last of Galadi.

While there we were without any vegetables whatever, either fresh or tinned.

On arrival at Bohotele we received a wire to say a battle was in progress at Jidballi. The following day we heard the result, and received orders to go to Wadamago.

We hurried off there, very sad at heart to think we had missed the fight. On arrival there we got orders to make a forced march along the Nogal and catch up the Second Brigade, fitting out the company with new riding breeches on the way, at El Dab. When we got there we found all the small sizes had gone, and we had to take what was left, and when the men got them and put them on for the first time it was a fine sight. Men about 5 ft. 6 ins. high wearing breeches for 6 ft. men. We were bound to take them, as we had a long march in front of us, and our clothing was torn to threads by the bush in the Haud.

We pushed along the Nogal, marching night and morning; one day we marched over sixty miles. The horses suffered greatly on the march along the valley, and a large number had to be destroyed. When we reached a place called Gaulo, at the end of the valley, the General was heard to remark, "He expected a big round up in a few days." The remainder of the Mounted Troops were with the First Brigade at Halin. No. 2 Company was ordered to move out next morning, pick up the remainder of the Mounted Troops, and make a reconnaissance in force of the enemy's position. We started at 3 a.m., but did not pick up the other troops, so we had to do the reconnaissance by ourselves. We marched till about mid-day and then halted for breakfast, having finished our work. We found the Mullah had fled. On our way back to camp our intelligent Somali guide lost himself, and instead of arriving in camp about 7 p.m., we arrived three hours later, having been in the saddle practically nineteen hours. We found the other Mounted Troops had been sent by a different way to what we expected, and were in camp.

The Second Brigade and Mounted Troops then

started on a return march along a water line a little north of the Nogal. One day the Mounted Troops went on by themselves to make a bit of a detour to a place called Bohol. Here there was hardly sufficient water to give the men an issue, so the poor horses had none except what the men gave them from their *chagals* just to damp their food. That evening we marched another twenty miles and no water, and were informed that the next water was about forty miles away. We pushed on early in the morning so as to get as much as possible done before the sun got up. The last two miles the horses had to be led in. On arrival at the post, pumps were got to work and troughs erected. The horses were taken up first, and although they had been over fifty hours without a drink the water was so bad that no horse drank more than a bucket full, and very few could manage that much.

We all then pushed on to El Dab, where we received a mail, the first for over a month, and with it the news of the reward to Brevet-Major Gough. I do not think any reward gave more satisfaction than his. Everyone was very pleased to see he had won the V.C. for his gallant work, which was talked about among all ranks.

We were then ordered to Berbera to refit for another move. We arrived at Berbera about February 24th, and moved out again on March 4th. It was a busy time for all hands, as everything wanted changing, especially clothing.

The new move was again to the East, about fifty miles from the coast. We concentrated at Las Dureh on the 10th, and then moved out again. We had several narrow shaves of catching the Mullah, but somehow he always got information about our movements in time to be off.

One night the Officers' Mess camel being sick, the Indian cook was left with it, with orders to come along with the Bikaners. He was never seen again, and we got information later on that he had been taken to the Mullah's camp and given a few camels and women (camels always come first and women last in Somaliland) and made interpreter to the Mullah. He had told the Mullah we numbered 6,000 horsemen, and were travelling south. This information was given us by a man we caught later. At the time we numbered about 350 horsemen, and were travelling due east. The camel lost by us with the cook was a Somali trotting camel, which could easily keep pace with the horses.

By this time the rain had set in, but our gallant colonel did not like to lose the chance of a skirmish, and one evening, about the end of March, we were formed up ready to go off again. Information had been received that the *karias* (flocks and herds) of the Mullah were feeding in some nullahs about fifteen miles away, and the Mullah himself was about thirty miles away. The object was to get by the left flank of the *karias* during the night, push on and attack the Mullah at daybreak. It was very heavy going, the country being like a big quagmire. We were being led by a guide from a friendly tribe called the Warsengeli. About midnight this gentleman led us into a deep nullah, from which there was no outlet except by the way we entered. No one was allowed to speak and no smoking allowed. The silence was intense, and although we were very cold and miserable, the only sound heard was that made by the horses as we made our way out of the place and prepared to bivouac for the night. We halted soon after this, but at 8 a.m. marched again, and about ten o'clock passed through a camp where the Mullah had

stayed the previous night. Lying about were bundles of skins already tied for putting on the camels; goats and sheep, dead camels, and a few dead men and children of the Mullah's following. We had again lost the Mullah by a few hours, and there was nothing to do but to turn back, as the nearest water ahead was forty miles and in rear twenty miles. We had only our day's rations with us. The horses at this time were completely done up. We marched back, and eventually the whole force employed in that part of the country concentrated at a place near Badan. Here orders were received for No. 2 Company to hand over their few remaining horses, and proceed on foot, with the 2nd Brigade, to Las Khorai, and embark for Berbera. The remainder of the Mounted Troops went back by march route with the horses and saddlery. During the campaign the Company of 129 men had 304 horses issued to it. Of these, eighty-two were handed over to Nos. 1 and 3 Companies for the march back to Berbera. Of the remainder, 125 were destroyed on the march, two died, and ninety-five were handed back to the Remount Department as unfit for work.

On arrival at Las Khorai we embarked on the R.I.M.S. *Dalhousie* and sailed for Berbera, where we arrived at the end of April.

During all our marching we carried on our horses the following:—

Near side.—Nose-bag for man's rations, mess tin, one *chagul* full of water.

Off side.—Nose-bag for horse rations, one empty *chagul*.

On front of saddle.—A light coat or cardigan jacket. As coats were never worn throughout the campaign, the khaki coat was usually carried in front.

On back of saddle.—Picketing pegs.

Round horse's neck.—One bandolier with fifty rounds, one built up rope.

Numnahs were never used, and the man's blanket was used in place of the saddle blanket. This had to do for the horse during the day, and the man at night. We never slept on anything else, as our kits were never up with us. The camels carrying them were always in rear of the Mounted Troops.

Each man carried one waist bandolier with seventy rounds, and the sword frog attached; one shoulder bandolier with fifty rounds; one haversack and water-bottle. When it was expected we should come across the enemy, the third bandolier was taken off the horse and put on the man.

When firing, each man had to hold his own horse, the No. 3's being done away with.

We stayed in Berbera awaiting orders what to do. At last, after the natives had been sent back to India, and we thought the British Mounted Infantry had been forgotten, orders were received for all the Mounted Infantry to be sent to England. Our eyes were quite sore watching for the ship that, up till then, never arrived. On the morning of 26th June a small streak of black smoke was seen miles away on the horizon, and long before the boat could be seen a loud cheer went up right throughout Berbera, and a shout of "The *Malta*" went up. The troops immediately hoisted the paying-off pendant, a horse-brush and a curry-comb. This was in imitation of the Cruiser, which appeared in harbour just before this with a paying-off pendant at her mast, on her way home.

I think out of the whole time out there the worst part was that spent in Berbera waiting for the ship to

arrive, especially the last week or two, as the *kharif* had started, which made things decidedly unpleasant. During this time of waiting, sports were the order of the day, and some good hockey and football matches were played against teams from the boats which appeared in the harbour, and amongst ourselves. In some sports, in which our opponents were the Hampshires, the British Mounted Infantry came off best, Captain M. G. E. Bell again winning the 100 yards and the open 220 yards.

The troops were very healthy during the whole time, and worked with a will. They embarked for England looking the picture of health, and they can all look back with pride to the time they spent in Somaliland, for they know that whether the Mullah was captured or not, they played their part, and played it well.

A. E. AYRES, Colour-Sergeant,
3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

(2) WITH THE TRANSPORT CORPS.

On the evening of August 17th, 1903, at Meerut, I received an order through the Adjutant that I was selected for service with the Supply and Transport Corps in Somaliland. I was ordered to proceed with all speed to Karachi, and was allotted a berth in the R.I.M.S. *Clive*, bound for Berbera with the Indian Coolie Corps and Engineer Field Park, and arrived in Berbera on September 5th, 1903.

After reporting my arrival to the C.S. and T.O., Berbera, I was ordered to proceed on September 7th to Hargeisa, in charge of 100 Somalis for duty with the camel-purchasing officer, Captain Barnard, Hydera-

bad Contingent. On my arrival there on September 14th, 1903, I found the place occupied by the 101st Bombay Grenadiers in a stone fort on the right bank of the river. Captain Barnard was out at Madalwein purchasing.

I was then ordered to remain at Hargeisa, and take charge of all camels sent in until the arrival of Major Lee, 4th Hussars.

On September 28th I was sent to Berbera with 650 newly-purchased camels, one Jemadar, two Lance Naiks, and forty-nine Somali drivers, with an escort of six Somali Levies.

After handing over the camels to the C. S. and T. O. I returned to Hargeisa and remained there, receiving camels and forwarding them on to different posts, chiefly to the Camel Remount Depôt at Sheikh, and doctoring sick camels.

On October 1st I was ordered by the C. S. and T. O. to proceed to the Camel Remount Depôt at Sheikh for duty with Captain Pratt, but having about 300 odd camels for Berbera I had to take them to the latter place.

On arrival at Berbera I was told that I should have to go to No. 4 Somali Camel Corps, which was just forming under the command of Captain Glasfurd, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

We then started to form our Corps and enlist the men, half of whom were Arabs and half Somalis.

Our camels, too, had to be branded as they were purchased; the marks were: on near side of neck S.F.F.; on near haunch, animal's serial number, and over that the letter of the Troop to which the animal belonged; on the off haunch, the No. of the Corps, 4 S.C.C.

Our Troops were designated A, B, C, D, E and F. In A, B and C the drivers were Arabs; in D, E and F, Somalis.

Each Troop consisted of one Jemadar, two Duffadars, eight Lance Naiks, twenty-seven drivers, and ninety-eight camels.

The Corps consisted of: two British Officers, two British N.C.O.'s, six Jemadars (Somalis); twelve Duffadars, 48 Lance Naiks (half Arabs and half Somalis); 168 drivers, one Veterinary Duffadar (Indian); six *palan* makers (Indian); four riding ponies, one riding mule (for Salutri); 588 camels, with a lifting power of 1,584 maunds (three maunds per camel), exclusive of sixty spare camels.

As each Troop was formed it was sent on convoy duty between Berbera and Sheikh, as we were getting rations, etc., up country as quickly as possible.

By about November 25th the Corps was complete.

From November 25th to December 26th the Corps was employed on convoy duty. Up to that time a good many camels died, and we exchanged about eighty-five sickly camels, mostly suffering from mange.

On December 28th we left Berbera with a convoy for Kirrit, but had to go on to Wadamago. We arrived there on January 7th, 1904, delivered our convoy, and received orders to proceed to Bohotele with a small convoy and pick up No. 2 Company British Mounted Infantry, which consisted of a Section of men of the Battalion. On our way to Bohotele, when about twenty miles from that place, we were stampeded by lions at Signal Hill. That incident caused a delay of about twelve hours, picking up our convoy and finding the strayed camels. We reached Bohotele on January 12th and heard about the action at Jidballi. On January 14th

we started back to Wadamago, picked up some details of various regiments, and proceeded to Gaulo and joined the 2nd Brigade.

We then received orders to return to Dariale and pick up a convoy of grain, which we did, and on the way back our Somali drivers mutinied and went off into the jungle, taking with them their spears, blankets, *chaguls*, &c. We had therefore to get all our Arabs and the few Indians we had left to load our convoy. We were on the point of marching when the Somali drivers thought better of deserting, and rejoined, as they could not get any water down the line.

On our way back to Gaulo we had orders to take our convoy to the 1st Brigade at Halin, and reached that place on February 7th.

There we had a little more trouble with our Somalis. They knew they were going to be punished, and, accordingly, bolted to General Manning's tent to make a complaint.

The Provost-Marshal, Captain Bennett, had two sections of Yaos (King's African Rifles) paraded, and marched our Somalis off for their flogging, and after that we had no more trouble to speak of with Somalis.

On February 11th we left Halin for El Dab, empty, and proceeded *via* Hansoga, Hudin, and Adur. We reached Sabath, near El-Dab, on February 22nd. There we had orders to remain and graze, as our animals were in rather a bad condition.

From the time we left Berbera until we reached Sabath, 230 camels had died of starvation, disease, or from eating poisonous plants called by the Somalis *irgin* and *der*.

Irigin is a kind of milk bush ; in appearance like thin pale green sticks.

Der is a small bush with thick fleshy leaves that exude a white fluid.

The animals died of starvation and exhaustion simply because there was no grazing to be had on the Dodi Plain or through the Nogal Valley, and pushing our animals along as we were doing, and going, on an average, nearly thirty miles a day, soon knocked them up. During our stay at Sabath we picked out 217 of the best camels for El Dab Movable Column. The remainder were sent down to Berbera under Captain Anderson, 1st Goorkha Regiment, and we never saw any of them again, but we know most of them died on the road down.

On March 9th we started from El Dab with the Movable Column, and reached El Afweina on the evening of March 16th. The Column then received orders to hold all the water holes on the northern edge of the Nogal Valley. During the stay of the Movable Column at El Afweina the Transport was on convoy duty between that place and Dadinyeiyei.

On April 17th we reached Jidballi on our way up to Boholo, Baran, and Badan. At the latter place the Column halted and waited for orders, and during that time the Transport was sent back again for rations.

On or about May 3rd we received the welcome news to march to Las Khoria and embark for Berbera, but we had rather a bad time marching through the hills, for our animals were heavily laden and there was only a small path to go along, which was made by the Madras Sappers and Miners.

Our camels were dying all along the route, and the stench of the dead animals was very great. On May 13th we reached Las Khoria, and our animals were in a very bad state through the constant marching, and I don't think they could have gone on for another six days.

On May 20th we embarked all our camels that were left (150) on the R.I.M.S. *Clive*. We had rather a hard job to embark them, as there was only one lighter and about six small boats. Embarking on the lighter was all right, about forty animals could be shipped; but only four in the boats, and they had to be walked into the water, the boat tilted on one side, and the camels pushed into it. It took two days to ship 500 animals, and on May 22nd we sailed for Berbera, which we reached on the next day.

We then received orders to disband our Corps; all fit camels to go up country to form a new Corps. The remainder were either shot or sent to Hargeisa to graze.

Whilst Captain Glasfurd was proceeding to Sheikh to hand his animals over he was caught by a sudden flood in one of the river beds, and had three or four of his animals washed away, with loads as well. On the captain's return we paid all our followers up and sent the Arabs back to Aden (free passage), and settled up our Corps.

I was then ordered to take over the Base Transport Lines at Berbera, and remain with the temporary garrison. The Base Lines consisted of the following:— 500 Abyssinian pack mules, 200 Indian pack mules, five buck waggons, each with ten A.S.C. mules; fifty Arab riding camels, fifty Somali burden camels, thirty A.T. bullocks and five A.T. carts, five ambulance tongas, thirteen camel carts, with fifteen cart camels.

On taking over the Base Lines all Indians were sent back to India, and Somalis, Arabs, Abyssinians, and Turks, were enlisted in their place. The Somalis took it as a huge joke, cutting up the greater part of the saddlery to make whips, and pieces to go round their heads and arms, and then deserting.

The scale of Government issues of clothing given to the Somalis comprised: one tobe, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards in length; one spear, one blanket, one blouse, one fez, two *chaguls*, one pair Somali shoes.

Their rations consisted of: Rice (Somali), 1 lb.; dates, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; ghee, 2 ozs. When no rice available, camel flesh was given in lieu.

Pay for transport attendants, other than Indians: Interpreter, Rs. 40 per mensem; Jemadar (three classes), 1st Rs. 60, 2nd Rs. 50, 3rd Rs. 40 per mensem; Duffadar, Rs. 20 per mensem; Lance Naiks, Rs. 18 per mensem; Drivers, Rs. 15 per mensem.

With regard to the bearing of the Somalis, the general impression was that they were very conceited.

C. A. MAYHEW, Acting-Sergeant,
3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

SOME EXPERIENCES OF A TRANSVAAL RESIDENT MAGISTRATE

THEEE is such a vast difference between the Transvaal in war time as a soldier, and in peace as a civilian, that possibly a few peace experiences in that Colony may prove of interest to some Riflemen.

May I first explain that the Resident Magistrate (commonly known as the "R.M.," "Magistraat," or the "Landdrost") of a District, is responsible for his District to his "Boss" in Pretoria only.

My District is Wakkerstroom, on the borders of the Orange River Colony, Natal, and Swaziland. It is about 250 miles long (about as far as from London to Exeter), about sixty miles wide, and is situated 300 miles from Pretoria.

There are four towns, namely, first, Wakkerstroom, the Capital, with about 800 inhabitants, a big Dutch Church, a vley with fair snipe shooting, and buck in the hills close by. It is twenty miles from the railway at Volksrust, on the Natal border. Secondly, Volksrust, which has about 1,100 inhabitants, and will be remembered by the 1st and 2nd Battalions as being near Majuba, and the first town reached in the Transvaal. Thirdly, Amersfoort, with about 100 inhabitants, this town was destroyed by Buller's Columns in August, 1900, *en route* to Bergendal; and for some eight months after peace the only *Table d'Hôte* procurable was served in a partly-roofed stable, which was used as a bedroom

for about fifteen persons at night. No other "building" had any walls even, except the Dutch Church. Piet Retief, the fourth town, was utterly destroyed by French's Columns. It is entirely rebuilt now, and has two good hotels, a club, and many handsome houses with first-rate gardens full of fruit. It takes something to beat a bowl of Piet Retief strawberries and cream at Christmas. Only yesterday, 10th December, a burgher friend sent me a large box of ripe peaches, valued there at 1s. per 100, but with you at home at 1s. each. Piet Retief is ninety miles from the railway, and on the low veld about 4,000 feet above the sea, while the rest of Wakkerstroom District is about 5,000 to 7,000 feet, with very cold nights and hard frosts during winter. Last year there was heavy snow at Wakkerstroom for two days, and some English people made a snow man. The burghers had never seen one before and were much astonished.

The climate is grand. On the high veld, dry and cloudless from May till September, warm days and cold nights, and warmer on the low veld. The summer months, October till April, are warm but not unpleasant, and heavy storms are frequent.

There is an Assistant Resident Magistrate at each town, and justice is also dispensed once a month at five farms in outlying parts of the district. Consequently a Magistrate has no time to be idle. I find I seldom get less than ten to twelve hours' work every day, and trek between 200 and 300 miles every month.

A Magistrate has not only to sit on the Bench and adjudicate, but to interview sometimes a dozen or more burghers daily on every possible subject, to control a gaol, and be Chairman of the Liquor Licensing Court, School Committee, Farmers' Association,

&c., &c., and is expected to be Jack of all Trades and master of all.

A Boer lady called at my office last week with a document which she wanted to swear to. She did not know much of the contents thereof, which related to the value of a property of hers. The trouble was that her lawyer had forgotten to insert the value, and she did not know that herself; but she insisted on swearing to the document without that information, which was the only point it was absolutely necessary she should swear to. I explained to her that she must put some figure in; her son did likewise. She turned on us both, abused us heartily and then left in a rage, unsworn, and ventilated her supposed grievance to every storekeeper in the place.

Some time ago, just before the end of the war, two old Boer ladies came to complain to me that a Jew had offered to buy some Kaffir corn from them for 25s. per sack, but that when they brought it in to his store, a trek of some six miles, he would only give them 12s. 6d.

The railways were then howling out for Kaffir corn, and were offering 15s., so I advised them to leave the twelve sacks at my office. The railway took the lot for £9, and when the two ladies came in a week later I handed them the railway cheque for £9. They were delighted, and promptly offered me £5 for my trouble. I assured them it was a pleasure to do anything for such handsome young persons, and they left the office and sat down on a bench just outside the open window. I heard them discussing my refusal to accept any money from them, and one said she thought they should have offered me £6. The other said that I was either a knave or a fool, and that *she* certainly considered me a fool; the other thereupon

heartily agreed, and they both returned home satisfied both as regards my status and their money.

Before any couple can be married, they have to appear before the magistrate to answer certain questions. He can then marry them right away, or else give them a certificate to take to the parson who can marry them.

Not long ago, I married a pair—he was 78 and she 76—they had both been married twice before, and both were very well off. They most carefully completed a document before me, before I married them, that neither would be responsible for the other's debts, and that neither would profit under the other's will.

On an occasion, last year, the bride's wedding veil proved to be a terrible encumbrance. The bridegroom brought her along, and stated his age was 25; the bride coyly declared hers to be 24. It is dangerous to dispute ages with Boer ladies, so we left the matter severely alone. He was no scribe, but after spluttering ink about the place, got through his signature. Her turn came then. She grabbed at the pen through her veil, and, in trying to dip it into the inkpot, inserted her own finger and the veil. Her second attempt was a shot at the paper with the pen through the veil, and resulted in a huge blot of ink on the veil. Her third was productive of another blot.

I suggested that her new husband should hold her little hand; she acquiesced immediately, and the 10 lbs. weight of solid flesh and bone worried that pen over the register until a perfectly illegible scrawl remained. She left the Court House with as much dignity as the blots on her veil would allow.

Before the war, the Landdrost (*i.e.*, the magistrate) here forgot to take the necessary fee of £3 for Revenue

stamps, which have to be affixed to the Register, before he pronounced a happy couple to be man and wife. After he had married them, he asked the bridegroom for the £3; he replied, "Oh, that will be all right, I will send it you." "No," said the Landdrost, "you owe me money as it is, you shall not have your wife until you pay £3 for the stamps." And without more ado he took the bridegroom out of the office, and locked the bride in there.

He then told the bridegroom he had better go off into the town and raise £3, and, after lunch, bring the amount to the office. However, no one was willing to lend £3, so he took one of the oxen out of the span of the wagon he was using, and sold it for £8, and returned with the money to get his new wife out of pawn. The Landdrost handed her over, and the happy pair trekked off to the farm. Three days later the bridegroom was in the town again at the Landdrost's office, but this time in the dock, where he was informed by the Landdrost that he must do six months' "hard" for having sold an ox belonging to another man, the wagon and team having been borrowed for the occasion.

Some eight years ago, a talented artist was unfortunately caught committing a burglary, and, as he had "done time" before for a similar offence, he got another two years I.H.L. in Vyffontein Gaol. He went to the authorities and represented to them that this constantly recurring incarceration was seriously interfering with his trade (of course, as an *artist*), and would it not be better to allow him to leave the gaol every morning and pursue his calling all day, and return to the gaol when the shades of night were falling, as, if such an arrangement were made, he would be able to keep himself when the two years were up, instead of his coming down on

Government as a pauper; and, furthermore, Government would save money by not having to pay the salary of a white warder to guard him, the gaoler being an old decrepit man and unfit to guard anyone, but a friend of certain high officials. The powers that were, consented to this plan, and so the artist left the gaol every morning, after his early cup of coffee, for his studio, made money all day, and then if not too drunk, or otherwise engaged, at or after, nightfall, he strolled up to the gaol, and was served with his evening meal at Government expense, and locked up in his cell for the night. If he did not turn up in the evening, he was run in for gaol breaking, and was deprived of his pass the following Sunday.

The following remedies, &c., should commend themselves to Riflemen with families. I actually saw them practised in a Burgher camp on Boer children by their mammas.

In cases of measles the following three methods of treatment deserve attention:—No. 1. Remove all clothing, carefully paint the patient with pale green paint. Result—death. No. 2. Strip patient, varnish well all over. The doctor rudely interfered, and so caused the child to live. No. 3. Take a dog, skin it alive; while skin is still warm wrap it, hair side against patient's body, tightly round patient, who is, of course, naked. Result—Child lived, and parents got sued by owner for value of dog, and fined for gross cruelty to animals.

It is always advisable to know the price of things in the Transvaal before going out to buy.

I have seen items as below in compensation claims:

One wagon-load of Rubbish	...	£5
One Pig (fat)	...	£25

One gentleman claimed £450 for a house made of wood and iron, size 21 feet by 18 feet. This mansion had no upper storey, but four rooms, each, naturally, smaller than a bathing machine. He further *swore* that the furniture of this palace was of the value of £730, including a bedstead costing £30.

It is wise to know one or two of the Transvaal laws. It is punishable with a fine of £5 or fourteen days I.H.L. to wear masks, false beards, or other disguises, in public roads or in other public places, except at theatrical displays, and except on special occasions, as in the case of processions, when the Landdrost (*i.e.*, the magistrate) or any other competent official in the district, where such procession occurs, has granted permission.

For breaking the Sunday law as below, the penalty can be £5 or one month, *viz.* :—

Gardening, shooting (except to kill vermin or in self-defence), entering a town and up-loading or off-loading a wagon on Sunday.

Be careful not to be caught making a noise when riding or driving on Sunday, and particularly do not be found attending dog or cock fights, or pitting animals to run against each other, as the price is £100 fine or six months' "hard."

In conclusion, if any Rifleman contemplates settling in the Transvaal, I think it would be wise to keep the following points in mind :—

(1) Do not attempt stock-farming with less capital than £300, and then buy sheep only; because if one sheep dies you lose only about 30s., whereas if an ox dies you are £15 to the bad. With less than £300 better stick to pigs, goats, and fowls.

(2) To be successful in farming, especially stock-

farming, a knowledge of stock diseases and of the people is necessary, and this includes knowing the Dutch and Kaffir languages a bit, and is very much coupled with a large stock of "slimness."

(3) Market gardening means keen competition with Portuguese and Indians; and as transport by road or rail is ruinous, one must be near a large town, and have one's own conveyance, to make it pay.

(4) Never depend on more than one good year in four. Cattle diseases, violent hailstorms, locusts, &c., have all to be reckoned with.

(5) A really good and hard-working mason, carpenter, or plumber, can generally get 10s. to 15s. a day when at work, but board and lodging comes to £5 to £8 per month.

(6) An expert saddler and cobbler could start a small business on a capital of £200.

(7) There are sometimes vacancies in the Transvaal Prisons Department for thoroughly steady and fairly well educated men, starting, as 2nd Class Warders, at 7s. per diem, with free rations, quarters, and uniform. Discipline is very strict, and the work fairly heavy. A gaoler gets £200 a year, and his wife, as matron, £25, with house and rations free.

(8) Clerkships in the Transvaal Civil Service are occasionally procurable from £220 upwards; but no one who is not an experienced clerk, and can typewrite well would be taken. These billets mean seven hours' solid work every day, and board and lodging would come to £8 to £12 per month, at least.

W. G. BENTINCK.

Wakkerstroom, Transvaal,
December, 1904.

THE RIFLEMEN OF ITALY.

WHEN staying at Naples last winter I was given the opportunity of going over the barracks and watching the drill of the 8th Regiment of Bersaglieri, who are stationed there. As the Bersaglieri are practically the Riflemen of the Italian army, perhaps a few facts about them may be of interest. The day I went to the barracks, which are built on a hill above the town and overlooking the Bay, was a Saint's day, and apparently the day for kit inspection, and one of the majors took me round a barrack-room. The rooms are about the same size as we are accustomed to, and the men, in full dress, all stood by their beds, on which, as with us, the kit was laid out.

The uniform is dark blue, with dark red piping. The tunic has a turn-down collar (like our present service dress), with a red patch and metal star at each corner.

In full dress and for "walking out," blue serge trousers, with red piping, are worn, also white spats and black gloves; but for all drill and fatigue purposes white canvas trousers, which are tucked into the spats and turned down over the tops of them, take the place of the blue serge ones.

As for head-gear, except for fatigues, etc., in barracks (for which they have a kind of "tarboosh"), the distinctive round hat, with cock's feather plume hanging over the right side, is always worn. They are extremely

proud of their hat, and, I believe, wear it on foreign service as well as at home. The buglers wear their cords like lines, with large green tassels, somewhat as they used to be worn in the R.B.

The officers wear a black tunic, like a patrol jacket, and a "képi."

A valise is carried (filled) on *every* march and, I believe, on most other parades; 100 rounds of ball ammunition, sewn up in canvas, slide into the upper part of the valise, on top of which is strapped a portion of a "tente d'abri"; six of these form a shelter to hold six men, and can be fitted together in two or three minutes.

Besides this, each man has a "small book" and mess-tin (similar to ours), a spoon (no knife, fork, or plate), and a tin basin, a folding canvas haversack, a broad flannel belt, and carries two half-pound tins of "bully-beef."

The water-bottles are of the pattern of the wooden ones which were in use in our army a few years ago, and which we adopted from the Italian army; all belts and straps are of black leather, indifferently cleaned, from our point of view. The total weight of a man's kit, including his rifle, sword, and 100 rounds of ball (but exclusive of his actual clothing and boots), is 68 lbs.

The rifle has a bolt action and magazine containing a clip of six cartridges. They told me it weighed 7 lbs., but this does not seem to agree with the weight given by our Intelligence Department. The men's beds are very like ours, with mattress, pillow, and blankets. I was next taken to the "Salle d'Armes," the walls of which are decorated with frescoes representing duelling in all ages, and saw a fencing match between two sergeant-majors.

Fencing and sword practice form an important part of a soldier's training, for officers as well as men, and I was told that, on an average, about four duels take place annually between officers in the regiment, some of which have ended fatally.

I then saw the officers' mess, which is large and comfortable, with a lovely view over the Bay of Naples.

A Regiment of Bersaglieri consists of twelve companies, each of 120 men (or 250 men on mobilization), under a captain and four subalterns; all officers of and above the rank of captain are mounted. The Bersaglieri are essentially regiments of picked men, and extremely popular with the people. Out of every batch of recruits enlisted for the infantry one man is picked for them. They have, consequently, a tremendous *esprit de corps*, and are a very level looking lot and very sturdy, which they need well be, considering what is required of them on a scale of diet largely consisting of macaroni.

They march at the rate of six miles an hour, and go at what is almost a trot, carrying the heavy load which I mentioned before. They are constantly practised in running long distances, all of which, however, tells on the man very considerably, and their health frequently breaks down under the strain. The weekly routine is as follows:—Two hours' drill on two days a week, two days' marching, and two days' musketry. The officers asked me to come and watch the drill on the following day, so I accompanied the regiment to Bagnoli, about four miles distant; they marched to a band of key-bugles, which always seemed to play the same tune.

On arriving on the ground all equipment was taken off and laid down by companies, and the men allowed to fall out, the usual supply of "fizzer men" having,

of course, turned up; after which valises, etc., were again put on and drill began under company officers. This consisted largely of running-drill and forming column of sections to the right, etc., one very favourite move being to double a company in close order up to a high hedge and fire volleys through it into a wood beyond!

The men seemed to move very smartly and were very steady in the ranks. This was all I had time to learn about the Bersaglieri; but it was all made very interesting, chiefly by the kindness of the officers, who were most anxious that I should see everything connected with their regiment.

B. H. COOKE.

AN ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.

LAST summer I found myself at Chamonix.

Chamonix is dominated wholly by Mont Blanc. Mont Blanc is, in fact, with the exception of the Dôme du Gouter, which is but an under-feature, the only snow mountain visible from Chamonix, for the other steep and rocky peaks hold little snow. It overtops by 2,000 ft. or more the numerous *Aiguilles*, &c., which are the minor summits of that great mountain mass where France, Italy, and Switzerland meet.

Chamonix teams with telescopes. There are telescopes for the public in the streets, telescopes in the Observatory, telescopes in the hotels, telescopes peeping out of the windows of private houses. All these are directed permanently on Mont Blanc, so that it seems that the chief occupation of those persons not climbing the mountain is to watch those that are.

In these circumstances, and gazing daily at the Great White Mountain in the fair, clear weather of last summer, I had not been long at Chamonix before I resolved to get to the top.

I waited for the arrival of my son, a Woolwich cadet, and then set about the job. The first requisite is a good guide. This I found in Adolphe Folliguet, a man of about sixty, who had served in the war of 1870-1, and who had already been up Mont Blanc eighty-two times.

The guides do not like to attempt Mont Blanc until

they have satisfied themselves, by a "preliminary canter," that their employers are of the right calibre—"sound in wind and limb."

We therefore first crossed a col about 10,500 ft. high, and which included rock, ice, and snow, and, having thus qualified, we started for Mont Blanc on August 5th.

The night was passed at the Grands Mulets. This is a rocky ridge which crops up through the surrounding ice mass, and on the rocks a hut has been built, which at a height of over 10,000 ft. affords the comforts of a modern hotel.

The way so far is about half on *terra firma* and half over glacier. This latter half affords wonderful views of the ice world. The ice is much broken, especially near the junction of the two glaciers, "Des Bossons" and "De Taconnaz," huge crevasses yawn wide and deep and some of the hummocks called *séracs* attain a height of fifty or sixty feet. These latter occasionally topple over, so it is well not to approach them rashly.

The sunset as seen from the Grands Mulets is very fine. It is not easy to sleep at such an altitude, and the stillness of the night is constantly broken by the roar of avalanches or the cracking of glaciers.

The mountaineer rises soon after midnight, and after a light breakfast starts on his long climb. On the morning of August 6th the waning moon was shining brightly, and rendered a lantern unnecessary. A walk of about two hours brings one to the Petit Plateau. It is in crossing this that some guide-books facetiously warn travellers not to speak, lest the echo of their voice let loose an avalanche. These snow slides do, in fact, frequently fall here from the steep slopes of the Dôme du Goûter.

Another sharp rise lands us on the Grand Plateau, a vast and comparatively level area, about 2,600 ft. below

the summit. Here the track divides; the most usual route being that to the right over the two humps known as the Bosses du Dromadaire: the ridge on this line is much exposed, and so, when the wind is strong, the left route called the "Corridor" is preferred as being more sheltered.

Bending to the right, a third rise leads to the Refuge Vallot, near the Vallot observatory, at a height of about 14,000 ft. This is a convenient spot for breakfast and for a short rest; at this height the least exertion is fatiguing.

From here to the top is the hardest part, owing to the great and increasing rarefaction of the atmosphere. On leaving the *cabane*, the edge of the great *Bosse* has to be climbed—this is the steepest part of the whole ascent. The way leads up an *arête*, with a snow slope of about fifty degrees on each side. The little *Bosse* is easily passed, and thence to the summit the slope is more gentle.

The exact height of Mont Blanc is 15,781 ft. At higher altitudes, on the Himalayas, I felt the rarity of the air much less. The descent on the Italian side is much steeper.

The view is somewhat marred by the want of something to look up to; from this exalted pinnacle one looks down on all the other giants of the Alps. On this day, while the Mont Blanc itself was perfectly clear, a cloud mass lay over much of the surrounding mountains; some of the highest, the Monte Rosa, the Mont Cervin, the Finsteraarhorn, raised their heads through the mist.

The Janssen Observatory on the summit, built in 1894 on snow (!) has slid down a little; it contains some self-registering instruments. It is a monument to the energy of Dr. J. Janssen, President of the French

Academy of Sciences, who, lame and 75 years of age, had himself hauled up Mont Blanc three times on a sledge.

The other observatory, already mentioned, was put up by Monsieur Vallot, of Paris, in 1890, on rock, at a height of 14,320 ft., and is fitted up also as a dwelling. M. Vallot has a house and observatory in Chamonix.

We were accompanied by a guide and a porter, making a *caravane* of four persons. The porters are guides in training. After making a certain number of ascents, and passing an examination, they are promoted to be guides.

All mountaineering arrangements on the French side are under the *commune* of Chamonix; the Grands Mulets and other *cabanes* are their property, and the *commune* fixes the charges. These are high, as is to be expected, where everything has to be carried for three hours on men's backs over ice. It is well, therefore, to take as much as one can from Chamonix.

On the high Alps, alpenstocks are not used; every man carries an ice-axe. This is shorter than an alpenstock and has a crosspiece of iron, one end pointed for use in ice, the other flat for use in snow.

Going up, the guide goes first, the porter last; coming down, this order is reversed. When a snow slope of suitable incline is met with, one can slide down in a few minutes, leaning on the ice-axe, a distance that it may have taken half-an-hour to toil slowly up. A rope has to be used as soon as one comes on the glacier.

There is no danger in ascending Mont Blanc, except such as may arise from bad weather. The weather here is liable to very sudden changes. The mountaineer must be clothed much like an Arctic explorer, and must also be armed against the sun: a *passe montagne* covers

the head, neck, and face ; thick gloves, goggles, and for those with tender skins, veils also are necessary, but the most important article is a strong and large pair of boots giving room for two pairs of thick socks, and, still leaving the foot full play ; otherwise numbness may come over the feet, or even frostbite. The snow on the summit of Mont Blanc is stated by Mr. Whymper to be permanently 20° or upwards below freezing point. Putties are now in general use in the Alps, and this simple article of clothing seems as suitable to the mountains of Europe as to the arid plains of India.

Mont Blanc *can* be ascended from Chamonix in a single day, but this requires abnormal strength and vigour. Mr. F. Morshead, of Winchester, in 1865, did the whole trip up and down in sixteen hours including halts. Ordinarily, one may reckon six hours to the Grands Mulets on one day, and on the next six to eight hours to the top, and the same from the top down to Chamonix exclusive of halts. The strength and endurance of the Alpine guides is wonderful, and they seem never to tire. They prefer to walk at a moderate pace.

Mont Blanc is one of the few peaks in the Alps not ascended first by an Englishman. The mountain was, however, first made known to the world by two of our countrymen, Windham and Pococke, who visited the Chamonix Valley in 1741. They were followed by Martel, a Genevese, in 1742, and by the *savant* De Saussure, from Geneva, in 1760. The last offered a reward to anyone who could find the way to the top. This led to several efforts, culminating in the success of Jacques Balmat, a native of the valley, who made the first ascent to the summit with Dr. Paccard, the doctor of Chamonix, in 1786.

Balmat made another ascent in the following year,

accompanied by two other Chamoniards, and in August the same year acted as guide to De Saussure and a large party. This expedition has acquired some fame, and is sometimes spoken of as the *first ascent*, but De Saussure's was in reality the *third ascent*.

The route followed in early days lay to the west of the Corridor route; it is called the *ancien passage*, and is now seldom or never used. This was succeeded by the Corridor route.

The first person to open the now favourite route by the Bosses du Dromadaire was the Rev. Charles Hudson, a Lincolnshire clergyman, and a renowned mountaineer, who was killed in the great catastrophe of the Matterhorn in 1864.

Mont Blanc, although less difficult than many other Alpine peaks, holds the record for casualties, many of which may be set down to imprudence.

The Mont Blanc is now ascended by probably more than a hundred parties every year, and many parties also fail to reach the top. On the day of our ascent we were the only *caravane* on the mountain, and so we had the satisfaction of affording solely a whole day's entertainment to the sightseers of Chamonix.

It is a curiously common mistake to suppose that Chamonix is in Switzerland. It is not in Switzerland, but in Savoy, a country which, formerly united to Piedmont, has since 1860 formed a portion of France, and is, by language as well as geography, French.

EDWARD NOEL.

SERGEANT-MAJOR J. A. WALLINGFORD.

SERGEANT-MAJOR J. A. WALLINGFORD, who is universally recognised as the Champion Shot of the Army, is a Rifleman born and bred. His father was a Sergeant in the 1st Battalion, and Jesse Wallingford was born at Woolwich, where the 1st Battalion was quartered, on June 25th, 1871.

In 1885, at the age of fourteen, he enlisted in the 2nd Battalion at Aldershot; in 1887 was transferred to the 4th Battalion, and, at the early age of seventeen, started shooting, and showed his keenness by expending most of his pay in buying ammunition to shoot with. He very soon took his part in the Battalion and Army Competitions, and, both in 1890 and 1891, shot in the winning team for the "Young Soldiers' Cup," won by the 4th Battalion.

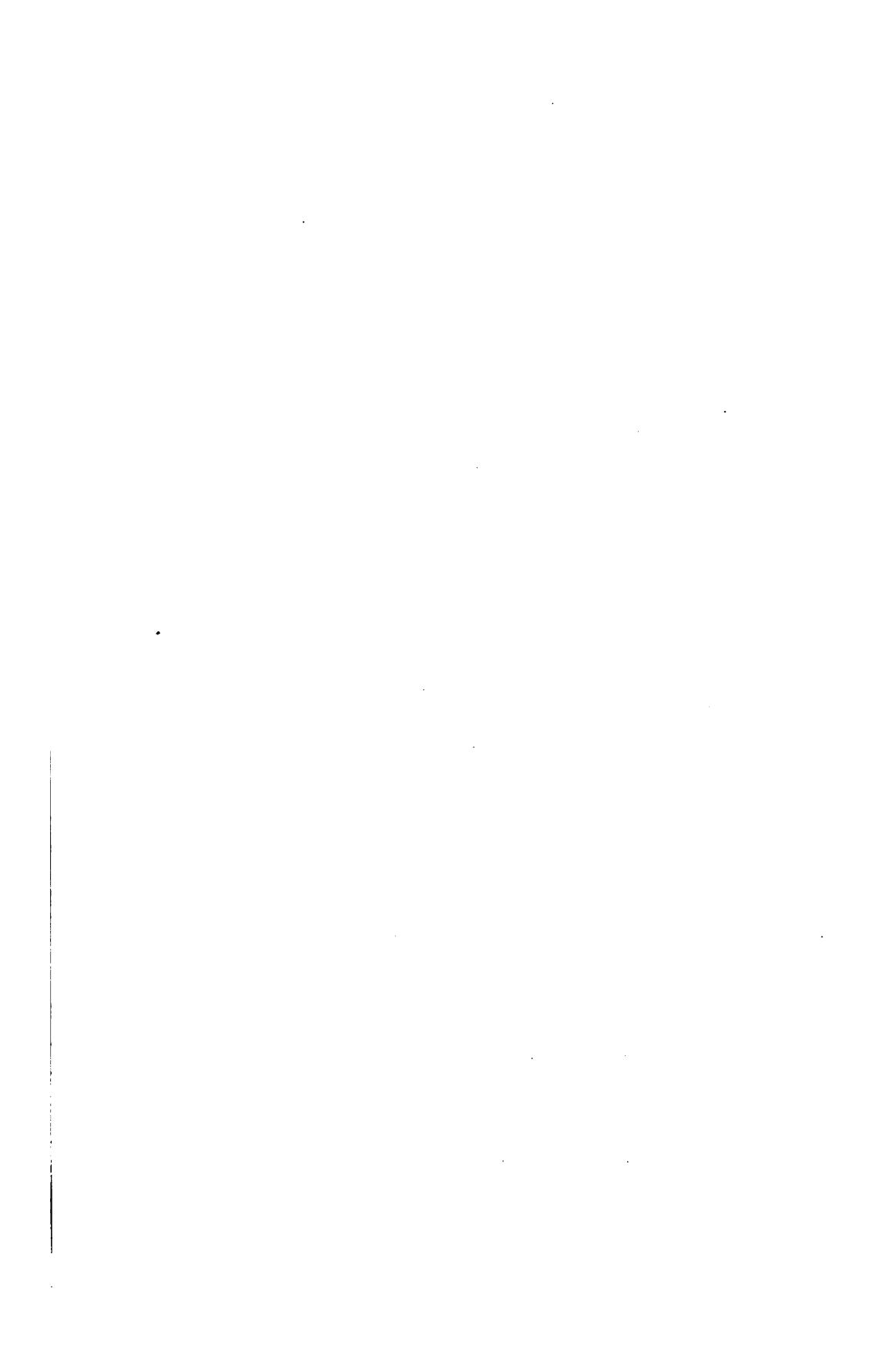
In 1894 he was appointed to the Staff of the School of Musketry at Hythe, where he now holds the appointment of Sergeant-Major for Experiments, and in that year secured the highest prize open to the Army, viz., the "Gold Jewel" in the Army Sixty, by 18 points, and also shot in the Army Eight.

He has won the "Gold Jewel" at Bisley on five different occasions, and the "Gold Jewel for Revolver Twenty," in 1903, the first year of this competition.

His other successes are far too numerous to give in detail, but amongst them may be mentioned the "All Comers' Prize," at Aldershot, in 1899, making the highest



**J. WALLINGFORD, LATE RIFLE BRIGADE,
SERGT.-MAJOR SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, HYTHE**



possible at 200, 500, 600, 800 yds.; the "Stewards' Cup," at Bisley, 1904, with the fine score of twenty-six consecutive bullseyes at 500 yds.; and, amongst the most important of all, the "Prone Championship of Europe," in 1899, with a score of 10 points more than previous record; and the "Palma Trophy," in 1903, with the best score of 206 out of 225 points.

Shooting at Bisley is an expensive amusement for anyone who is not an expert shot; but Wallingford's early expenditure in ammunition was money well laid out, for between the years 1891 and 1904, exclusive of cups, medals, etc., he has won over a thousand pounds in hard cash! Shooting seems to run in the family; the father, in the 1st Battalion, was a very fine shot, and Sergeant-Major J. Wallingford's younger brother, Sidney Wallingford, who was also in the 4th Battalion, is now a Sergeant-Instructor at the School of Musketry, and shot this year in the winning team for the Methuen Cup.

This cup has been won six times in ten years by the School of Musketry, Sergeant-Major J. Wallingford shooting on each occasion; other members of the winning teams being Sergeants Higgins, Payne, Churcher, and S. Wallingford, all late "R.B.'s."

The excellent photograph which we reproduce was taken by Sergeant West, late 2nd Battalion, also an expert shot, and winner of many competitions; and we must congratulate him on the fine shot he has taken at the subject of our notice!

The medals represented are all gold, the five at the top being for best in the Army; the four at bottom best in School of Musketry; the large round one in centre the "Prone Championship of Europe," won in 1899; and below it the "Golden Penny," won at Bisley in

1897. In addition to these, Wallingford possesses seventeen silver and three bronze medals for various competitions.

As Sergeant-Major Wallingford is only in his thirty-fourth year, in excellent health and physique, there appears every chance of his maintaining or even beating his previous record ; and we have no doubt he will help to train other Riflemen in the art of shooting.

L. R. STOPFORD SACKVILLE.

RIFLE BRIGADE NOTES.

EVERY year a certain number of matters of interest connected with the Regiment or its past history come under the Editor's notice. Many of these are of too trivial a nature to merit separate reference in the CHRONICLE, whilst others are of undoubted value. It has, therefore, been considered desirable this year to start a new section of the CHRONICLE, which, for want of a better title, it is proposed to style "Rifle Brigade Notes," and to include in the same a variety of matters which are considered to be of sufficient interest to demand notice.

THE CHESTNUT TROOP.

As will be remarked, we have this year been able to reproduce the service diary in South Africa of our old brothers in arms of the Light Division, the famous "A" Battery R.H.A.

It has been our custom, since the first institution of the CHRONICLE, to send presentation copies of the same annually to the officers of the Chestnut Troop and of the 43rd and 52nd Light Infantry, "from the officers of the Rifle Brigade."

Amongst the kindly acknowledgments the Editor has received from our old comrades in arms the following letter from the Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Paget, the officer at present commanding the Chestnut

Troop, will, we feel sure, be read with interest by all connected with the regiment:—

THE REPOSITORY,
WOOLWICH,

May 21st, 1904.

MY DEAR COLONEL VERNER,

Please accept my thanks and those of my brother officers in the Chestnut Troop for the RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE, which is always read by us all with the greatest interest.

I must tell you of an interesting coincidence which happened the other day. I went down to Gravesend to see some of my men at musketry, and found parties of the Rifle Brigade and Oxfordshire L.I.—the old Light Division—on the range at the same time. The men knew all about it and they had all fraternised. In these days of change, traditions like these are worth anything.

Yours sincerely,

W. L. A. PAGET.

AN INCIDENT AT BARROSA, 1811.

The following incident in this famous battle, in which our 3rd Battalion bore so honourable and distinguished a part, has recently been brought to the Editor's notice in Cadell's "Narrative of the Campaign of the 28th Regiment since their return from Egypt, 1802," p. 103:—

"Just previous to the battle the 28th left the heights, and passed through a thick pine wood. On the advance of the French the 28th came out of the wood and formed line under cover of the Rifles, who retired by our flank as soon as we were ready to advance. One man, however, still remained. He was called upon several times, and told that we were about

to open our fire. We advanced—no wonder he did not hear us. We found him lying upon his belly, his rifle, on a stone, pointed at the enemy, his cheek on the butt; the rifle was cocked and his finger on the trigger; but, in the act of pulling it, a musket ball had taken him in the head, and instantly deprived him of life. One of our men took up the rifle, went down on his knees, and knocked down a Frenchman, to revenge, as he said, the fall of the brave Rifleman."

QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT J. K. WILLIAMS, LATE RIFLE
BRIGADE.

Captain H. Hone, formerly Quartermaster of the 4th Battalion, has supplied the following notes respecting Mr. J. K. Williams, the present Resident Superintendent of the House of Lords.

It may interest those Riflemen who are members of the House to know that the Superintendent, for many years, wore the green jacket. It is most creditable to Mr. Williams that, as an ex-N.C.O. of the Regiment, he was appointed, as the successor to a retired officer, to the post he now holds:—

The following is an extract, published in the papers about the beginning of 1904:—

"His Majesty has been graciously pleased to bestow the Royal Victorian Medal on Mr. J. K. Williams, the Resident Superintendent of the House of Lords.

"During the visit of the King (then Prince of Wales) to India in 1875-6, Mr. Williams performed the duties of Sergeant-Major of the body-guard of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, which attended the Royal traveller from Delhi to the North-West Provinces.

"Mr. Williams joined the 1st Battalion in 1869. In 1873 he volunteered, with others, to the 4th Battalion, previous to their departure for service in India.

"In 1885 he was promoted Quartermaster-Sergeant (Orderly Room Clerk) to the Rifle Dépôt.

"The following year he was transferred to the Permanent Staff of the London Rifle Brigade Volunteers, serving under two Rifle Brigade Commanding Officers, viz., Colonel Lord Edward P. Clinton and Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Cholmondeley. In 1893 he was appointed Sergeant-Major to the Corps, but shortly afterwards took his discharge to pension to take up a Civil Service appointment at the House of Lords. About two years afterwards he was promoted to his present important post, Resident Superintendent of the House of Lords.

"In addition to the Royal Victorian Medal he is in possession of the Coronation Medal ; Medal for Afghanistan, with clasp (Ail Musjid), and medal for long service and good conduct."

A Boy's Book ABOUT RIFLEMEN.

A book of considerable interest for boys has appeared during the year, entitled "Boys of the Light Brigade," dealing with the period of the retreat of Corunna, the hero of the tale being an apocryphal subaltern of the 95th Rifles. The author, Mr. Herbert Strang, upon whose shoulders would seem to have fallen the mantle of the late Mr. G. A. Henty when engaged in writing his story, applied to the Editor for information on sundry points in connection with the early history of the Regiment, as also, by a curious coincidence, did the artist who was engaged in illustrating it. It struck the Editor that the appearance of such a book afforded a good opportunity to give boys a general idea of the actual history of the period dealt with, and thus to combine with the delights of romance some practical information anent the military history of the times. The outcome was that the Editor wrote an introductory preface, whilst the author modified certain passages, so as to bring them on all fours with the true story of the

Regiment and of the times. The book is published by Blackie & Son, of Glasgow, and is particularly suitable for the sons of those who have worn the green jacket, or for lads who aspire to a commission in the regiment. It has been very favourably noticed in the Press, the following being one of the reviews which have appeared :—

“A book . . . bearing the alluring title, ‘Boys of the Light Brigade,’ whose young hero, Jack Lumsden, a subaltern in the 95th Rifles, finds himself to the fore in historic scenes, which, as may be guessed, have done service ere now in stories, ‘written round’ epoch-making events. In a word, we have here a tale of Spain and the Peninsular war, and we meet Mr. Strang’s protagonist at Salamanca with Sir John Moore’s army, and later at Corunna, rendering gallant service at duty’s call. But there are incidents and interests wholly unconnected with battlefields, and in these a prominent part is played by a Spanish merchant’s beautiful daughter, one Juanita. How the latter falls into the clutches of a dastardly Spaniard, and how the hero escapes from the hands of the French in order to rescue her, returning to his regiment in time to serve in a new campaign under Wellesley; these are spirited and exciting episodes, which the author must be left to tell in detail himself. Enough, that they go to the making of a thrilling narrative, which is fully calculated to arrest and retain the interests of all school-boys, to whom this class of story never fails to appeal. This volume, for which Colonel Willoughby Verner—late of the Rifle Brigade—has written an explanatory preface, is illustrated by William Rainey, R.I.”

REGIMENTAL RELICS.

THE regiment has, during the past year, become the possessor of a peculiarly interesting regimental relic in the shape of the Presentation Sword given to Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Sidney Beckwith by the officers of the three battalions of the 95th Rifles in 1809.

The following is taken from a description of this weapon which appeared in the papers in October, 1903 :—

A MILITARY RELIC OF 1809.

The handle and scabbard of the sword presented to Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Beckwith by the three battalions of the 95th Regiment (which, in 1816, for its brilliant services in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, became the Rifle Brigade) as a token of their esteem and respect, are of silver-gilt, richly chased with military trophies ; the blade, bearing the inscription, crest, motto, and arms of Beckwith, is richly damascened in gold, with emblems of "Fame," "Fortitude," and "Wisdom" ; a trophy of ancient arms, helmet, standard and shields, with the rising sun above ; a mural crown surmounted by the rose, thistle, and shamrock ; the Royal arms of England, and a figure of Britannia ; the Royal cipher, "G. R." with a crown over ; an eagle with a thunderbolt in his claws ; a Rifleman's shako, bugle, sword and rifle ; two cherubs holding a laurel wreath ; an oak wreath, and a bugle, all exquisitely etched and inlaid with gold. On the handle are medallions of "Britannia" and "Fame," and on the centre shield of the scabbard a bust of "Mars," with military trophies on shields above and below it. With it is the embroidered belt, with boldly chased silver-gilt lion head mounts.



**SWORD PRESENTED TO
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS SIDNEY BECKWITH
BY THE OFFICERS OF THE THREE BATTALIONS OF THE 95TH RIFLES IN 1855**

Captain G. B. Gosling purchased this unique regimental trophy from Messrs. Emanuel, and presented it to the 1st Battalion, at the same time making the excellent proviso (similar to that agreed upon with reference to the 2nd Battalion collection of medals) that it should not be taken abroad. In consequence, at present it is in charge of the 4th Battalion at Chatham. It is very neatly mounted in a black case fitted with a looking glass, and is greatly admired by all.

The illustration of the sword is from a photograph kindly supplied to us by Mr. Emanuel.

Another most interesting relic, dating back to almost the very earliest days of the formation of the Rifle Corps in 1800, which came temporarily into my possession in September last, is a silver-mounted Bugle Horn of the 95th Rifles.

It is identical in size, shape and manufacture to the bugle horn figured in the CHRONICLE for 1898, but with the addition of the following inscriptions:—

Around the silver band encircling the mouth of the horn is engraved in large capitals:

THE GIFT OF COLONEL HON^{BLE} WILLIAM STEWART
TO COMMEMORATE EMINENT
SERVICE · COPENHAGEN 2ND APRIL 1801

Around the lower band for the bugle cords:—

TRANSFERABLE FOR THE PRIZE SHOT, TO BE WON
3 TIMES.

Whilst around the upper band for the cords is engraved

ANUALLY [sic] 2ND OF APRIL

On the silver band immediately below the mouth-piece is engraved the old regimental badge of the

crown with bugle suspended below, with the numeral 95 in the centre of bugle. Above the crown appears the word THE, and below it RIFLE REG^T., giving the reading THE 95TH RIFLE REG^T.

So far I have been unable to trace the history of this bugle-horn. It was offered me by a dealer in curiosities, near Leicester Square, for £20, and I was sorely tempted to purchase it, but reluctantly refrained, since I could find nobody willing to join me at the time, and experience has taught me there is a limit to investing in regimental trophies on the chance of their being subsequently wanted. I further consoled myself with the reflection that if the regiment wanted the trophy it could no doubt be secured—at any rate, at a price. I consequently returned it to its owner, who at the same time showed me a second and even more remarkable regimental trophy in the shape of a “drum major’s stick” of the 95th Rifles. Of its genuineness there can be no doubt. It is of light-coloured wood, surmounted with the orthodox drum-major’s knob in silver, upon which is engraved the crest and title of the regiment, exactly similar to that on the bugle-horn above described. It rests with future students of our regimental history to ascertain the precise use of the drum-major’s staff in the First British Rifle Corps; as, according to the Letter of Service raising the regiment, drummers were appointed “to act as bugle horns,” the presence of a drum-major would seem to have been an unnecessary luxury, and it must be concluded that our bugle-major was similarly armed so as to take his place.

From careful examination it would seem that the bugle-horn was not presented by Colonel Stewart until 1802.

The silver hall marks denote 1801-1802; and since

the numeral of 95 was not given to the Rifle Corps until 25th December, 1802, in all probability the latter date would be that of its donation.

After I returned this horn it was sold by auction at the galleries in Leicester Square, and was bought, "after a keen competition," according to the daily papers, by Mr. Emanuel, of Portsea, who has since offered it for sale for £35.

W. V.

P.S.—Since writing the above some of the past officers of the regiment have purchased this interesting relic, and presented it to the 1st Battalion. "All's well that ends well," but the story of this bugle-horn is one that repeats itself at intervals, and it seems a pity that some means cannot be devised to obviate the risk of the regiment losing interesting relics such as this, or, in cases where they are eventually secured, having to pay a greatly enhanced price. For some years—in fact, ever since the CHRONICLE has become so widely known as it now is—I have been constantly offered Riflemen's Peninsula and Waterloo medals, old books dealing with regimental matters, prints of Riflemen and other objects of immense regimental interest; but have naturally been compelled, and that not infrequently, to decline to become an indiscriminate purchaser of them.

RIFLEMEN'S MEDALS.

During the past year several Peninsular and Waterloo medals have come into my possession, some now forming part of my collection. Some others have been offered to me or referred to me for verification, which

have turned out not to be genuine. Readers of the CHRONICLE, interested in medals, will be amused to hear that the celebrated eleven bar Peninsula, bearing the partially erased inscription "John——, 95th Foot Rifl"—has once again appeared on the scene, this time in the private collection of a gentleman in Ireland, who expressed himself as "quite satisfied" with its "genuineness." The story of this seemingly irrepressible fraud is as follows:—When the 2nd Battalion medal collection was first commenced, this medal was purchased by Colonel Slade from a well-known dealer, and was duly incorporated in the collection. It appears in the photograph of the 2nd Battalion collection, which forms the frontispiece of the CHRONICLE for 1893.

Some time after this illustration appeared, I received a letter from a gentleman saying he had once had a precisely similar medal in his collection, which had turned out to be not genuine. In consequence, I made further investigations, and conclusively proved that none of the survivors of "Talavera" who received the clasp for that action in 1848, were granted the combination of clasps borne with this medal. I returned it to the vendor, who behaved very well about it, having been himself duped. Despite the fact that a full account of this forged medal was published (see CHRONICLE, 1895, p. 107), it continues to re-appear at regular intervals, and by the irony of fate it has hitherto fallen to me on all such occasions to disabuse the last unfortunate holder of this medal as to its value. I sincerely trust that the last of it has now been heard.

THE REGIMENTAL DINNER, 1904.

As usual, the Dinner took place on Tuesday in the "Derby Week," which this year was May 31st, when there met together in the Whitehall Rooms 121 of those who now have or once had the honour of wearing a green jacket.

H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief was in the chair, and was supported by three of the Colonels Commandant.

"The King" having been duly honoured, and a loyal message despatched to Buckingham Palace, "Hearty thanks" was telegraphed to battalions abroad from whom kind messages had been received. The health of "The Old Riflemen" followed, their acknowledgments being very happily expressed by Colonel Henry Gore Lindsay, who, as the senior Old Rifleman present, then gave the health of "The Regiment," coupled, of course, with the name of Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, as Colonel-in-Chief. The speech which followed, without being one minute too long, touched on all that was called for by such a regimental gathering, and contained all that could interest those who had the pleasure of taking part in it.

Subsequent to the Dinner, the following gracious message was received from the King, and a copy of it was ordered to be published in the CHRONICLE for the information of those concerned.

“BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

“*June 2nd, 1904.*

“DEAR SIR,

“I am commanded to express His Majesty’s thanks for the telegram sent by the Rifle Brigade on the occasion of their Regimental Dinner.

“The King regrets it was not possible to send an answer by telegram that night, as the telegram did not, unfortunately, reach His Majesty until too late.

“Yours very truly,

“F. E. G. PONSONBY.

“Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. MOORSOM, *M.V.O.*,

“Secretary of Rifle Brigade Dinner.”

Names of those Present.

Field-Marshal *H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.*

Ames, Alfred, Esq.

Ames, Frederick, Esq.

Annesley, Captain A. S. E.

Bagot, Lieutenant-Colonel V. S.

Baker-Carr, Major R. G. T., *M.V.O.*

Bassett, Lieutenant W. F.

Bernard, Captain H. P. H.

Bingham, Captain *Lord*.

Blacker, Lieutenant F.

Blundell, Colonel H. B. H., *C.B.*

Blane, Lieutenant-General *Sir Seymour, Bart.*

Boyle, Colonel G. E.

Bradshaw, Surgeon-Major-General A. F., *C.B.*

Bramston, Colonel T. H.

Brownrigg, Colonel H. S.

Buller, Captain M. E. M.

Burrell, Captain *Hon. Willoughby.*

Burrowes, Lieutenant R. P.

Clinton, Colonel *Lord Edward Pelham, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.*

Coke, Lieutenant-Colonel *Hon. W.*

Congreve, Lieutenant-Colonel W. N., *W.C.*, *M.V.O.*
Cooke, Captain B. H.
Cope, Lieutenant-Colonel *Sir Anthony, Bart.*
Cowans, Colonel J. S., *M.V.O.*
Crake, Lieutenant-Colonel E.
Crompton, Lieutenant-Colonel R., *C.B.*
Cuffe, Captain *Hon.* O. F. S.
Cunninghame, Captain *Sir T., Bart., D.S.O.*
Curzon, Colonel *Hon.* M.
Dillon, General *Sir Martin, G.C.B., C.S.I.*
Dimsdale, Lieutenant E. C.
Dugdale, Colonel H. G.
Dumaresq, Lieutenant H. W.
Edwardes, Lieutenant-Colonel, *Hon.* C. E.
Egerton, Colonel A. *C.V.O., C.B.*
Ellis, Captain G. M. A.
FitzGerald *Sir Maurice, Bart., Knight of Kerry.*
Foljambe, Captain *Hon.* A., *M.V.O.*
Frere, Major *Sir Bartle, Bart., D.S.O.*
Fyers, Captain H. A., *M.V.O.*
Gilliat, Lieutenant O. C. S.
Glyn, General *Sir Julius, K.C.B.*
Glyn, Captain *Hon.* S. Carr.
Gough, Lieutenant-Colonel J. E., *W.C.*
Graham, *Sir Reginald, Bart.*
Grant, Captain R. F. S., *D.S.O.*
Hardinge, Captain *Viscount.*
Harington-Stuart, Colonel.
Harman, Captain G. M., *D.S.O.*
Harrison, Captain C. E.
Hollond, Captain S. E.
Home, Colonel *Hon.* C. D.
Hood, *Hon.* Albert.
Howard, Colonel F. C.
Howard, Lieutenant H. R. M.
Hunter, *Sir Charles, Bart.*
Hutton, Surgeon-Major G.
Innes, Captain J. A., *D.S.O.*
Johnstone, Lieutenant C. I.
Kerr-Pearse, Captain B. A. T.

King-Salter, Major H. P.
Knox, Captain C. W. C.
Lane, Major-General R. B., *C.V.O.*
Leslie, Lieutenant-Colonel G. F.
Legge, *Hon.* C. G.
Lindsay, Lieutenant-Colonel W. S.
Lindsay, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Gore.
Lowndes, Major H. P. W.
Lyttelton, Lieutenant-General *Hon. Sir* N. G., *K.C.B.*
Lyttelton, Lieutenant *Hon.* J. C.
Macmillan-Scott, Captain A. T.
Markham, Captain A. J.
Maxwell-Scott, *Hon.* J. C.
Mansel, Colonel J. D.
McGrigor, Captain *Sir* J. R. D., *Bart.*
Meysey-Thompson, Captain H. J.
Moorsom, Lieutenant-Colonel H. M., *M.V.O.*
Morris, Lieutenant H. P.
Newdigate, Lieutenant-General *Sir* Henry R. L., *K.C.B.*
Osborne, Lieutenant H. C. B.
Paley, Captain G.
Parker, *Hon.* Cecil.
Parker, Major W. F.
Pemberton, Colonel A. R.
Piggott, Captain W. G.
Pigot, Lieutenant R.
Prideaux-Brune, Lieutenant-Colonel C. R.
Prittie, Lieutenant *Hon.* H. C. O'C.
Ribblesdale, Captain *Lord*.
Rickman, Lieutenant-Colonel A. D.
Robinson, Major-General C. W., *C.B.*
Russell, General *Lord* Alexander, *K.C.B.*
Russell, A. G., Esq.
Russell, Major L.
Ruthven, *Lord*.
Rycroft, *Sir* R. N., *Bart.*
Scott, Lieutenant H. V.
Shute, Captain C. D.
Sladen, Lieutenant G. C.
Sloggett, Lieutenant A. J. H.

Sotheby, Major-General F. E.
Spencer, Lieutenant J. A. W.
Starkey, Lieutenant J. H.
Stephens, Major-General A. H., *C.B.*
Stephens, Major R. B.
St. Paul, Colonel C. H.
Swaine, Major-General L. V., *C.B., C.M.G.*
Talbot, N. S., Esq.
Tharp, Captain G. P.
Thresher, Captain J. H.
Tryon, Captain R.
Tryon, R., Esq.
Turner, Captain B. A., *D.S.O.*
Verner, Colonel W.
Verney, Lieutenant R.
Weyland, Mark, Esq.
Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. M.
Wingfield-Digby, Captain W. R.
Wood, Colonel H., *C.B.*
Yarde-Buller, Major *Hon.* H., *D.S.O.*

H. M. MOORSOM.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

1ST BATTALION.

FORT MANOEL,

MALTA,

November 1st, 1904.

DEAR EDITOR,

As foreshadowed at the conclusion of our last letter, here we are in Malta, the Battalion having embarked at Southampton in the transport *Plassy* on April 12th, and disembarked here on April 20th, when we took over quarters in this fort from the 2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders. For some reason or another, though there was plenty of room on the *Plassy* for everyone, the whole Battalion was not allowed to embark in her, and it was ordained that 150 should follow later. So "G" Company and half of "C," with Fortescue and Powell, followed on in the Moss Line *ss. Seti*, embarking on the 19th, and arriving on April 29th.

The day after they arrived we were inspected by His Excellency the Governor.

We arrived just in time to see the final of the Malta Polo Tournament, which was won by the Navy; and for the Malta races, in which Boden rode one winner.



SOME OF THE 1st BATTALION, MALTA, 1904

The next item of any importance was the Garrison Sports, in which our Officers' Tug-of-War Team, hastily got together, succeeded, mainly by the exertions of Morrish, in winning the cup from the hitherto invincible team of the Royal Engineers. It was rather a fluke, perhaps, for they were a carefully-trained team; but, having won it, we mean to spare no effort to keep it next year. Other successes were that Sergeant Bradshaw ran second in the half mile; boys Stevens and Boon landed a great coup by coming in first and second in the Bandboys' Race, and Colour-Sergeant Oldfield won the Veterans' Race.

We went out into camp at Pembroke for our annual course of musketry on May 3rd, and from there on to Mellieha for field firing and battalion training on May 18th. Since our return from there on May 27th the Battalion has been split up, one half Battalion having been always at Bahar-i-Chagak, a seaside camp on the north coast of the island, about seven miles from Valletta. Everyone liked this camp very much, for the bathing was good and it was found to be much cooler and more healthy than Fort Manoel. This detachment only ceased to exist on October 18th, when it returned to headquarters.

We were inspected on June 18th and 19th, and as soon as that was over the first leavers departed for England or elsewhere, whilst those left behind settled down to the routine of polo on the Marsa, varied by a certain amount of bathing, and for the Subalterns, a Guard about once a week, and an occasional run up for a week-end to accept the hospitality of the 1st Battalion 60th at Imtarfa, to get a change of air.

First leavers returned, and second leavers went off about August 25th.

We kept the Regimental Birthday by holding some swimming and boating races, the results of which are given elsewhere.

Everyone has been going in hard all for polo, indeed, at this moment there are only three officers in the whole Battalion who have not yet cut in, and they very probably will before long.

A project even is on foot to get up an inter-company polo tournament, three a side, but whether it ever comes off remains yet to be seen. With luck we ought to have a very good chance of winning the Malta Tournament with two such good men as Bell and Boden to rely on.

Football is going very strong just now, the Battalion team being very promising ; up to now they have held their own pretty well in the matches they have played.

Our Rifle Meeting took place on October 10th, 11th and 12th. It was unlucky it could not have been postponed till a little later when the leave season was over, but ranges here are scarce, so we had to get them when we could. Thanks to Colour-Sergeant Churcher, who was chiefly responsible for the arrangements and carried them out right well, we had a capital meeting, the prizes were well distributed, and, in spite of the ranges being over three miles from barracks, we had a record number of entries, which was very satisfactory. Unfortunately the weather was rather threatening and there were a few showers, but they did not interfere much. Owing to the large number of entries it was absolutely necessary to shoot until rather later than one would have preferred, but that was unavoidable in order to get through the programme.

There have been a good many changes in the officers since we arrived here ; but, as they are all enumerated in our "Record," it is unnecessary to mention them here

This last June is supposed to have been the hottest in the memory of man, but August and September, usually reckoned unhealthy and disagreeable months, were quite the reverse; and in spite of the Battalion being composed almost entirely of very young soldiers, our sick roll during the hot months never assumed very large dimensions, it seldom much exceeded fifty.

On the whole, though Malta is not exactly an ideal place, there are many worse; for instance, many of us prefer it to Portsmouth.

There are some splendid barracks now approaching completion near the Rifle Ranges at Pembroke; we live in hopes of having the good luck of being able to address you our next letter from there. It would be a great improvement on this fort, where we are quartered, some in barracks, some in huts, some, and they the majority, in tents.

Altogether 1904 has been an uneventful year; we hope to have more of interest to record for 1905.

Till then, good-bye.

Yours ever,

1 B. R.B.

2ND BATTALION.

KHAETOUM,

November, 1904.

DEAR EDITOR,

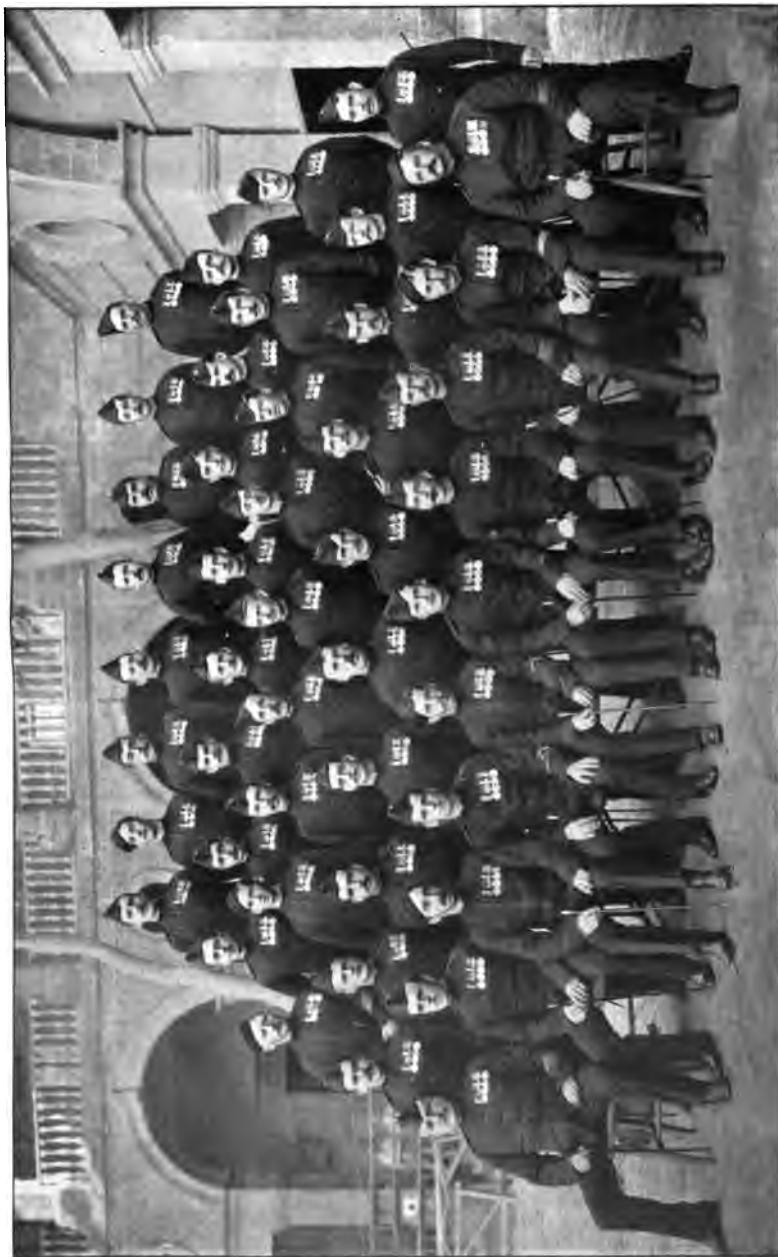
The beginning of 1904 found the 2nd Battalion in Kasr-El-Nil Barracks. This is close to all the most fashionable parts of the town, and consequently formed a good base of operations for "doing" the Cairo season. We were well represented at the dances and other entertainments, even down to tea parties, and we believe that last season was looked upon as a good one. At a fancy dress dance at the Gezireh Palace Hotel, a party of us represented "Epsom Downs" in appropriate costumes, which are said to have provided more amusement for the other guests than the dance itself.

The Band has certainly scored by being here. It was in great demand in the winter, and might often have played out in two places at once.

The shooting round Cairo is very good in winter, and some of us went out pretty regularly, pigeon, snipe, quail and duck being obtainable. One hundred head for three guns was looked upon as a fairly good bag.

Hunting was also to be had. There is a pack of hounds at Abbassiyeh, now hunted by Captain G. Gillson, Royal Artillery (attached to the Egyptian Army), who was assisted last winter by Wilson as a whip. They hunt foxes and dib (a sort of wolf), chiefly

SOME OF THE 2nd BATTALION, CAIRO, 1904



in the cultivated country round the Barrage, where, in spite of numerous uncrossable canals, they manage to have excellent sport. They also succeed in running on the desert, and we hear there is a good scent there. The hunting can only be done early in the morning, as there is no scent after the sun gets hot. We are very sorry not to be able to hunt with these hounds again, and wish them the best of luck for this season.

The Army of Occupation Athletic Meeting was held in the spring. In it the Battalion distinguished themselves by winning three-quarters of the prizes.

During the winter there were several field days, and finally manœuvres, in which the Battalion took part. Kasr-El-Nil is not a good place for soldiering, as there is no ground of any sort available near barracks; however, part of company training and battalion training were carried out from a camp close to the Pyramids (eight miles off), where most of Africa was at our disposal.

Towards the end of the winter a most successful Rifle meeting was held at Abbassiyeh, open to all troops in the command, under the management of Nicol, assisted by Basset. The Battalion did uncommonly well, securing about 75 per cent. of the prizes.

The summer has not produced many events of great interest. The first part was devoted to musketry at Abbassiyeh, which is probably the best place for field firing in the world, the ground being practically unlimited, except to the north. Two companies at a time went into camp, on a dirty and dusty piece of ground, where the heat and flies began to become unpleasant before the musketry was finished in June. The officers scored by being able to use the mess of the 20th Hussars, which they much appreciated.

In June nearly all the companies went in for the Army Rifle Association's "Inter-Company Match," but we have no prospect of success. "A" Company did best in the Battalion with a score of 128. The disadvantages of having to go four miles and back for each practice, the heat of the range, and the difficult wind, which gets up almost every day as soon as it is light enough to shoot, made it impossible to compete with regiments which are more favourably placed. However, the competition was well worth going in for on the chance of a lucky score, and the practice will be useful for future years.

About half the officers went on first leave in April, and about the same time some more joined the Battalion. Bethune in March, on giving up a Volunteer Adjutancy; Long in April, and Grogan in May, from the Staff College; and Percival in May, on giving up employment under the British Central Africa Protectorate. None of them, however, succeeded in "sticking it out" for very long. Mrs. Bethune, unluckily, got enteric fever in April, but she was able to go home in June, Bethune accompanying her. Since then he has found more attractive occupation, as manager of a gold mining estate near Kimberley. Percival was the next to depart. He got enteric fever while at Abbassiyeh, and, after about six weeks in Hospital, went home on four months' sick leave. Grogan went home on leave in July, and has since got an appointment in the Intelligence Department of the War Office. Long was appointed Brigade-Major of the 10th Brigade at Shorncliffe, and left on October 10th. The Battalion thus returned to its normal state of having only half its proper number of Captains. Leeke was posted to the 1st Battalion in May. Harrison was promoted and posted to the Battalion in July, taking Command of "C" Company. Davies was

also promoted and posted to the 1st Battalion. Jones-Vaughan was posted to the 3rd Battalion, and went to India in July.

Early in July those on first leave returned and those on second leave went home. The Colonel commanded the Public Schools Brigade in camp at Aldershot, and most of the officers on leave went there in some capacity. We hear it was a great success in every way.

Polo has flourished all through the summer. Until September there was a game every day. After that, the numbers of players having diminished through leave, &c., we took to playing three days a week, in combination with those quartered at Abbassiyeh (20th Hussars and R.A.). Those who were in Cairo the whole time think these last games were about the best of the summer, though there were probably fewer brilliant polo players than earlier. Every day there was a scratch match of some sort: Cairo *v.* Abbassiyeh; 20th Hussars *v.* Rifle Brigade, &c. It is necessary to explain that the 20th Hussars had by this time sold nearly all their ponies, and that most of their best players were on leave, otherwise the Battalion, whose team is composed of comparative beginners, could not have ventured to "take them on." During second leave the Adjutant and all the Company officers present with the Battalion were polo players.

Other games are dealt with more fully elsewhere, but the Battalion cricket team must be congratulated on winning the Inter-Regimental Cup open to all units or groups of units in Cairo. The Battalion football team was defeated in the second round by the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. The Inter-Company cricket tournament was won by "D" Company, and the hockey by "B" Company, after having tied with "A" Company.

in the final round. In their second attempt to play it off, they were again 2 all at the end of the match, and had to play extra time to decide the game, during which "B" Company got a goal.

Shooting is not at its best in the summer, but some of us managed to get a fair amount of sport, principally Coke and Stephenson during first leave, and Basset, Walpole, and Dimsdale, during second leave. Some parties also went to the Barrage on two or three Sundays, in a steamer hired from Cook's, and shot a few pigeons in the villages near the Nile. A certain amount of doubt exists as to whether these pigeons are tame or wild, the natives being inclined to the former theory. On one occasion this led to a rear-guard action from the village to the boat, the man at the wheel being hit in the mouth by a stone. However, most of the villagers raised no objection, and were quite satisfied with a little "backsheesh," so that we got some pretty good sport on the whole.

In August we heard that the British Army of Occupation in Egypt was to be reduced by the withdrawal of the Cavalry Regiment, one Infantry Battalion, and most of the Artillery.

This was unexpected, as new barracks have been built with unusual freedom lately—namely, some new sick lines for the Artillery at Abbassiyeh, and married quarters for these barracks, costing £40,000. The only way in which these changes immediately affected the Battalion was that the detachment of 500 men left in Cairo when head-quarters moved to Khartoum were quartered in the Citadel instead of at Abbassiyeh, as had been intended.

The 1st Battalion took advantage of the change of garrison by buying all the best polo ponies in the 20th

Hussars, which had been sold to the 17th Lancers, and were now left unexpectedly on the hands of the 20th. We hope they will be able to beat all-comers at Malta in this winter's polo matches.

On September 28th the Colonel returned from leave. Head-Quarters, Band, and five Companies, moved to Khartoum in four parties, leaving Cairo respectively on September 28th, October 3rd, 8th, and 13th, and arriving at the barracks at Khartoum on October 6th, 11th, 16th, and 21st.

This move was got over very comfortably on the whole—two days' train to Shellal, four days on boat, thence to Wadi Halfa, and two days' train on to Khartoum. There was only one *contretemps*, a railway collision took place at Mutmir on the 9th. The second party under Nicol reached there at 4.30 on the 9th, and were on the point of detraining for teas when the stationmaster asked permission to shunt the troop train into a siding to let a local train pass. While the shunting was proceeding the local appeared on the scene, and charged the troop train in fine style, and with a splendid disregard of signals. Most fortunately two sergeants happened to have got on to one of the water tanks next to the engine ready to issue water for teas, and they saw the local coming on, and shouted to the men to jump out, and jumped themselves; seldom has detraining been carried out more smartly. Only one man was injured, and he only by landing on his face when jumping. The damage to the rolling-stock was considerable. Both engines were considerably knocked about, but more particularly that of the local (American built), which was derailed and put upon end, and only saved from toppling over by being locked with that of the troop train. The three water tanks were wrenched off their trucks and crushed

up together against the tender of the troop train engine ; the rest of the troop train rebounded after the smash, and ran back about forty yards, the leading coach being derailed. The line was blocked for twenty-four hours, and cleared by a breakdown gang from Shendi.

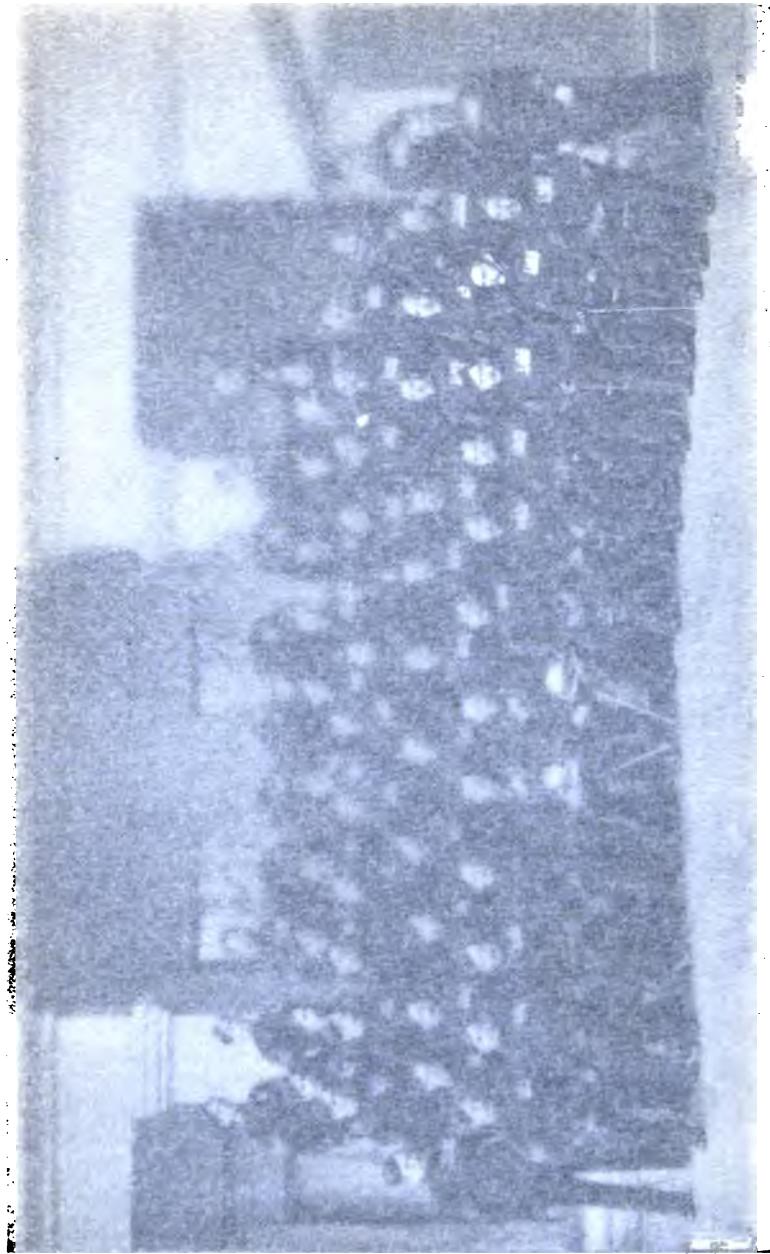
It really was a most lucky escape of a nasty accident, and as it was it would have been most awkward if the collision had taken place a day earlier in the desert between Halfa and Abu Hamed, as the water tanks were smashed up.

A draft from the 4th Battalion arrived on the 8th in Cairo. Strength —two officers, Whitaker and Burton (to join), six N.C.O.'s, and 173 Riflemen. These, with the exception of the two young officers, remained in Cairo, and report says they seem a good-looking lot.

The remaining three Companies ("B," "D," and "E") moved to the Citadel on October 13th, relieving and being relieved by the 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who moved into Kasr-El-Nil barracks on the same day.

Ever yours,

2 B. R.B.



STAN F. WASSANT INTRIGUES AND SURPRISES WITH ILLUSION. CLOTH 1964

RICHMOND CHRONICLE.

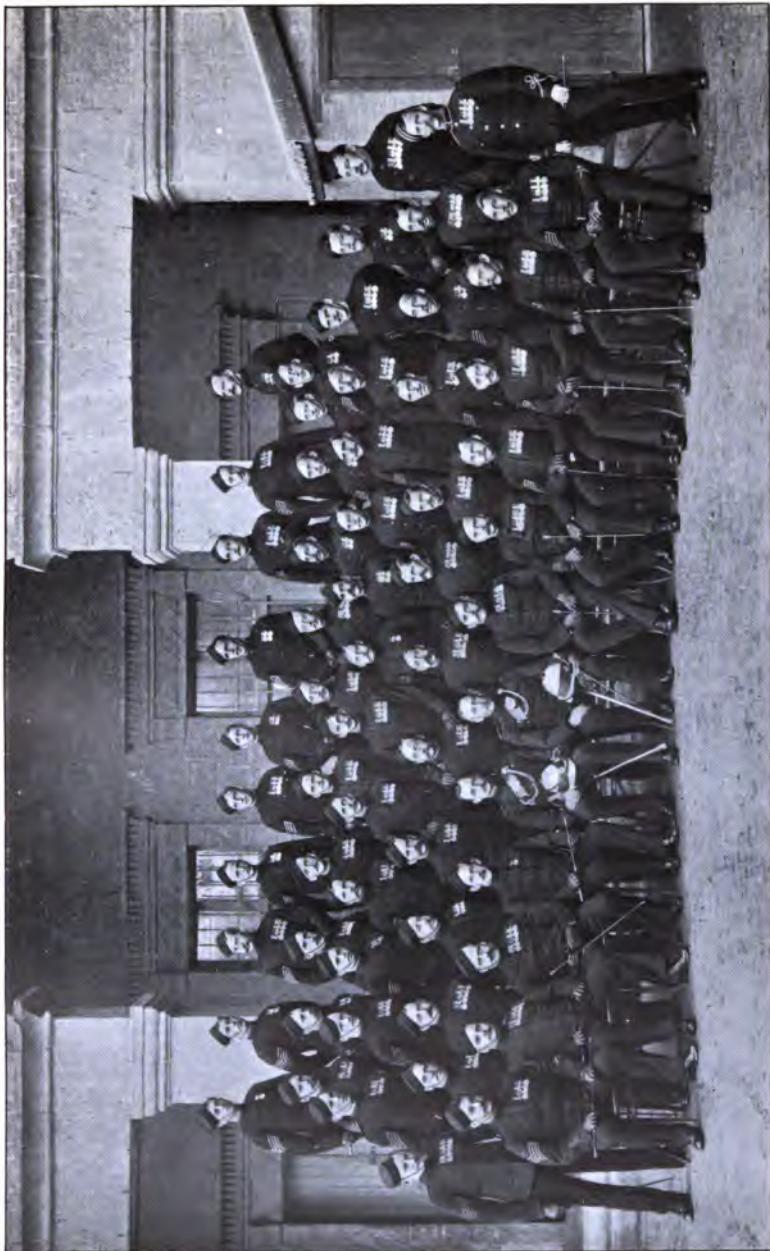
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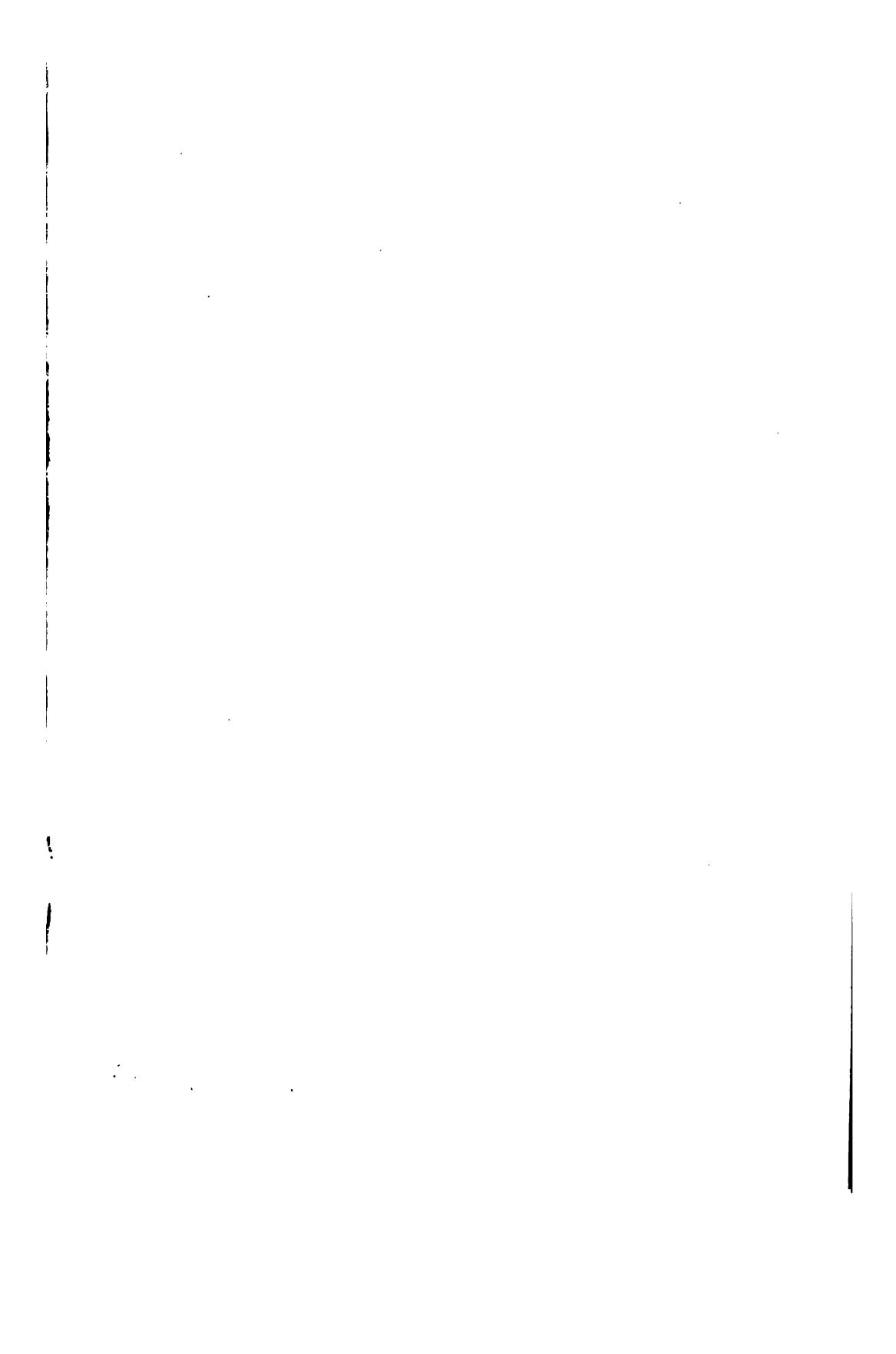
Ever yours,

2 B. R.B.



STAFF, WARRANT OFFICERS AND SERGEANTS, 2nd BATTALION, CAIRO, 1904







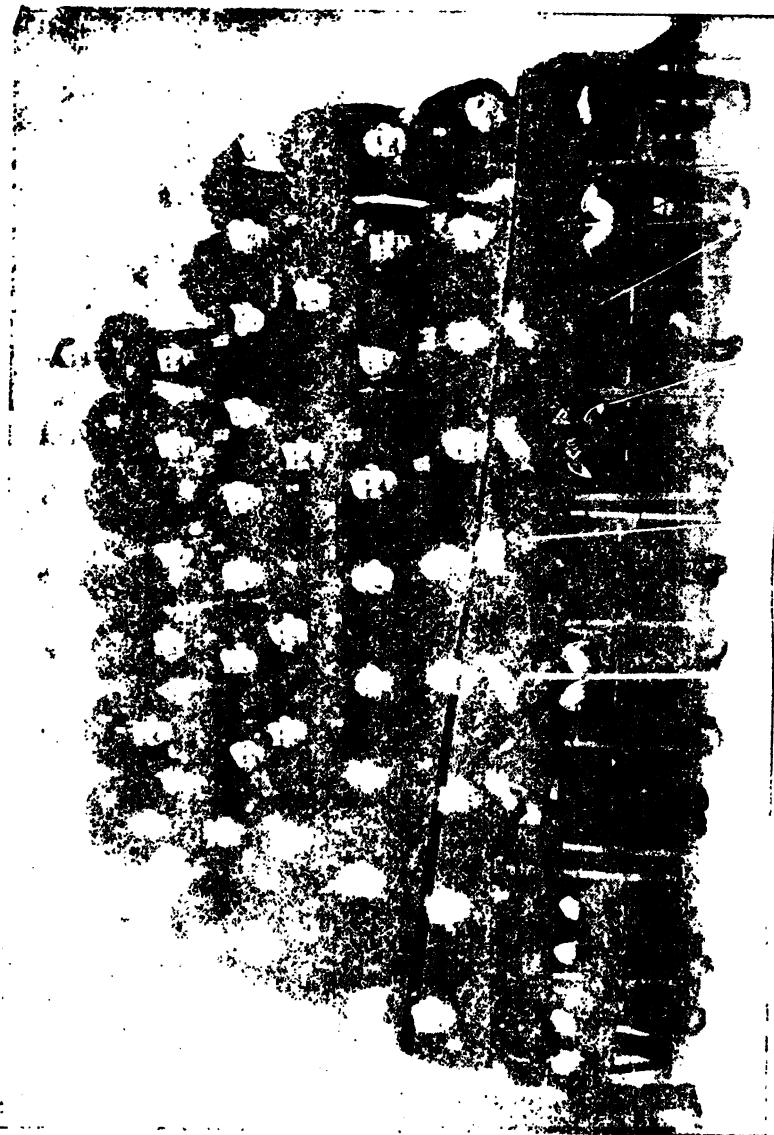
STAFF, WARRANT OFFICERS AND SERGEANTS, 3rd BATTALION, MEERUT, 1904

1 R. T.) 1974 (GR.)

SUCCENTS. 3rd BATTALION. MEERUT. 1904

from Pindi on March 10th, 1907, for the last part of four years.

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THE 1ST BATTALION, 3RD INFANTRY, MEE^{RT}, 1904

3RD BATTALION.

MEERUT,

November, 1904.

DEAR EDITOR,

What a pity it is that rumour generally turns out to be untrue. About a fortnight ago we heard on the very best authority that we were not going to Aden after all; the consequence, of course, was various conjectures as to what would become of us; a few said we should remain here another year, but the general opinion was "Home, sweet home," until soon it was announced that we should be in England by Christmas.

All our hopes were, however, dashed by a District Order, which says that we are to embark at Bombay on November 11th, in ss. *Sicilia* for Aden. We are all very sorry to leave Meerut, for a better station it would be hard to find in India.

The Battalion marched in here from Pindi on March 10th, 1901, so we have done the best part of four years here.

Now, to tell you something of our doings during the past year.

We were lucky enough to be all together during the cold weather; the Kailana companies came down at the end of October, and the two companies from Delhi re-

turned in the middle of November on being relieved by the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Just about this time there was a lot going on, the Autumn races, and Polo Tournament, and one or two subscription dances.

We gave an entertainment in the Station Theatre, consisting of a gymnastic display by the instructors and men of the Battalion, varied by a little music in the form of songs and violin solos. It was very well received by nearly the whole station, whom we had invited, and was undoubtedly a very good show, for which Sergeant Staines is deserving of great praise.

In the polo tournament we managed to get in for the final, but were then beaten by the 15th Hussars after a good game.

The following week our team went to Dehra Dun, but had no better luck. The Imperial Cadet Corps, against whom we played in the final, were certainly a very good side. Christmas passed off satisfactorily, and early in January we went out to camp at a place called Dilaura, to allow the barracks here to be aired. This place is about fifteen miles away on the Baghpat road, on the left bank of the Hindan.

We had a real good time there, in spite of the dust and cold wind; the shooting was excellent and very varied, from black buck and mugger to snipe and sand-grouse. We also performed all kinds of manœuvres and field-firing practices, and so gained a great deal of professional experience. Vic Couper commanded us, as the Colonel was laid up in hospital. The latter had practically recovered by the time we got back, and looked quite a different man.

On returning to barracks, cricket became the chief amusement for about a week, owing to the presence

of the Goorkha Brigade cricket team. They played two two-day matches ; one against the station, and the other against a team of Green jackets. They won the latter, but got well beaten in the former.

To make up a Green jacket team, six of the 60th very sportingly came all the way from Pindi. We had a capital game, and were about quits on the first innings, but got badly taken on afterwards.

L. P. Collins took a double century against us, a performance which he repeated no less than three times during the tour, and finished with an average of 120.

About a week after this the polo started, first the Infantry tournament, then the Inter-regimental. Our team did not do at all well, in spite of the efforts of Alan Paley ; they appeared to be not nearly so good as they had been in December. The ponies had gone wrong, and of course they had not played together at all during January.

The Seaforths walked away with the Infantry cup, and the 15th Hussars just managed to retain possession of the Inter-regimental cup, though they had a terrific game in the final against the 9th Lancers, and were nearly beaten on the stroke of time.

It was during this week, when Meerut was quite full of visitors, that our Dramatic Society put on "Chang Ching Fou," first in our own and then in the Station Theatre. It was a big success, and a great deal of money was taken, but the dresses and paraphernalia cost a lot, thus reducing the profits considerably.

One of the chief features was a "Cake Walk" by Seymour and Sherston. The latter is a very good dancer, while our "Pink 'un" as a nigger caused shouts of laughter.

At the end of February two companies, "E" and

“G,” went to Delhi, and soon afterwards the hot weather was on us.

We undoubtedly had a very good time during the cold weather, with a great many festive nights. Someone introduced a new brand of whiskey punch, which was very popular, and materially helped to raise the mess funds.

During March we split up all over India, and by the end of the month only three companies with headquarters were left at Meerut; two being at Kailana under Dorrien, one at Landour under Alan Paley, and two at Delhi under Shawe. The consequence was that only very few of us managed to get any leave.

Prittie went home when Rickman arrived; Couper and Solly Flood hunted tiger in the Central Provinces; Davies went to Simla for a three months' Veterinary course, where he won some races with his pony “Cut Off,” and Shawe was sent to Pachmari for a musketry course. Henniker went home to the Depôt in March, and Dorrien to Australia in August as A.D.C. to H.E. Lord Northcote.

MacLachlan also went away suddenly to join the Thibet Expedition. He left us at the beginning of July, and was to take over command of a bullock train at Benares, and proceed at once to Thibet. However, when he arrived at Benares, not a single bullock could he find, and so had to scour the country round for them. Having eventually got them more or less together, and ready to start, foot and mouth disease broke out and segregation became necessary, delaying him still further. Eventually, about the middle of August, he got started, and is now in the Teesta Valley, somewhere north of Siliguri.

Buller and Spencer returned from a year's leave

home, and Ward and Jones-Vaughan joined us during the middle part of the hot weather, while Ovey and Baring went home. The Colonel, who had been rather seedy, went to Kashmir for two months, and came back the other day looking very fit and well.

The two companies at Delhi were relieved on September 1st. They had kept very fit there the whole of the hot weather, and had played a tremendous amount of hockey and cricket, which, probably, partly accounts for their having kept so well. The pigsticking also was very good, and many good pigs were killed. Sergeant Richardson was most gallant, and took some good tosses, luckily without any damage.

Lately we have almost entirely turned our attention to cricket and hockey, having fortunately sold all the polo ponies. We beat the 15th Hussars at cricket in a time match, when the sides batted for an hour each; but the station hockey team always just manages to defeat us.

On October 15th Colonel Wheatly came down from Mussorie to inspect us, and the same night the Dramatic Club once again put "Chang Ching Fou" on the stage; it went very well, and Mr. Stevens is to be congratulated on its success; the alterations were few, though some of the songs were different. One of the topical songs told us all about the inspection, and how that "C" Company had apparently pleased the G.O.C. with their efforts at cooking, one man in particular having been very successful in making a "baby's head."

Just now heated discussions are taking place as to whether we ought to buy a sailing boat for Aden or not. There are various suggestions—some for a steam launch and some for a motor boat, but it is hard to find anyone who can run to a "Napier Minimus."

No mention has yet been made of Wollaston's motor car, which arrived just a year ago. As long as it went all right it was extremely useful for shooting purposes; no doubt the 4th Battalion will bring some out with them when they come to the country. There is no difficulty in running them, though petrol is rather expensive; hence, a steam car burning ordinary petroleum is recommended.

Matthew Bell arrived from England a short time ago, having gone straight home from Somaliland; Sherston has gone to Lucknow to do a course of gymnastics, so he will not join us at Aden till April. We were very sorry to lose John Cowell and Parker, who retired a few months ago, the latter quite unexpectedly.

With love to all brother Riflemen.

Yours,

3 B. R.B.

3RD BATTALION DETACHMENT AT LANDOUR.

DEAR EDITOR,

We arrived at Landour on March 2nd, 1904. It was a big change from Meerut, for before we had been there many hours the whole place was under snow. Landour itself is a small hill station, the population of which, besides the soldiers, is mainly made up of missionaries. What the latter did, except attend a daily morning and evening chapel, and go out for picnics, no one seemed to know. The houses in Landour are mostly



"DINNERS UP," 3rd BATTALION, MEERUT, 1904



"LEAVING THE CANTEEN," 3rd BATTALION, MEERUT, 1904



built along the top of a semi-circular ridge, the highest point of which is about 8,000 ft. above the sea level. Looking out eastward one sees the snow-clad tops of the Himalayas. To the north, on clear days, the houses of Chakrata and Kailana are just visible. Mussoorie stretches away to the north-west, some 500 ft. below Landour, and right down below on the western side is the beautiful valley of the Doon, separated from the plains by the Sewalik Hills. The views from Landour after the rains are magnificent. There is a wonderful show, too, of wild dahlias and orchids on the Khuds. The men's quarters consist of bungalows perched here and there on the northern end of the Landour ridge. Paley and Sherston had a nice little house below the barracks, called Blithe Cottage. Here they were visited by nearly every officer in the Battalion, from the Colonel downwards. The detachment consisted of about sixty men of Paley's company and some fifty other Riflemen. Colour-Sergeant Wignall was Sergeant-Major of the dépôt. The remainder of the dépôt was made up of details of other regiments and batteries from the Bengal command.

The dépôt was run from start to finish by Riflemen. The other section did nothing, apparently, except eat, sleep, and drink.

Khud climbing was naturally the chief method of getting exercise. At first the doctors were a nuisance, and complained that the Rifle Brigade section did too much, and that the men's hearts were breaking out through their ribs! However, when they thought that they had sufficiently asserted themselves, things went on all right, and the men got very fit indeed. The rains put us back in condition, as, of course, there is little chance of getting out for any length of time while they are on.

On May 2nd thirty-two men of the detachment, all the doctors would allow, marched down to the bridge over the Jumna, between Mussoorie and Kailana, and there bivouacked for the night, ready to defend the crossing against the Kailana detachment under Dorrien Smith. It was a long, hot march of 15 miles, but the men did it very well—only 20 lbs. of kit was taken, and no tents. The Colonel, who was staying at Blithe Cottage, accompanied us, and walked the whole way. On the next morning we took up a position to hold the bridge, and two small parties were sent out to try and surprise Dorrien's advance guard. The first event was the capture of a Rifleman wonderfully disguised as a native, who, however, gave himself away by getting confused when he walked round a corner of the road into the arms of Acting-Corporal Farris' patrol.

The next information was that an officer in a blue shirt had been seen. Who else could it be, but the immaculate Sturgis at the head of his brave company, "F." Gradually our advanced parties were driven in, after a gallant resistance by Sherston, assisted by Riflemen Bills, Raish, Brook, and Rudman, and a plentiful supply of ammunition, and we settled down for the defence of the bridge. The enemy came swarming over a high hill the other side of the river. It was a pretty sight to see how well they came down such a precipitous hill-side, but they could not cross the river in the face of our terrific fire, and the General, who also had come all the way from Mussoorie to watch the operations, stopped the fight.

One of the most noticeable points of the defence was the excellent manner in which communication was kept up from end to end of the line by semaphore. This was

rendered all the more difficult by the thickness of the trees on the Khuds.

After the battle the Landour party marched back five miles along the road to Mussoorie, and bivouacked. The next morning it marched on into Landour, and so ended our manœuvres. The Colonel stayed on at Blithe Cottage for two or three days more, and then returned to Meerut, looking, when he left Landour, very much better. Unfortunately, however, all our efforts in the health-improving line were undone by the jolting of his dandy on the way down the hill, and by a touch of the sun in Dehra Doon.

Unfortunately, the only piece of ground in the dépôt where you could play a game of any sort was very small, and, for the first part of the time we were at Landour, it was not fit to play on. However, "D" Company's sporting club got up some hockey matches with the neighbouring schools, in which honours were fairly easy.

Some dépôt sports were got up on May 8th. Most of the events were won by Riflemen. Acting-Corporal Farris particularly distinguished himself, his best win being the Khud race.

The half-time relief came off on June 25th. Sherston taking down fifty-six men, and returning with sixty, amongst whom were, fortunately for us, several of the band. Acting-Corporal Smith soon got a band together, which rendered sweet, if a little thin, music twice a week on the square. The rains began on July 1st, and, for about two months, very little could be done, except gymnastics. So Sherston and Sergeant Staines organised a gymnastic and variety entertainment, the result was quite excellent. Corporals Simpson, Packford, and Jennison, came up from Meerut, and helped with some

wonderful displays on the parallel and horizontal bars, and on the trapeze. Perhaps the most artistic display was that of Acting-Corporal McKay on the slack wire. He commenced his performance by getting up on the wire dressed in civilian clothes, and, while he balanced himself, he took off his clothes, piece by piece, till he was left dressed only in his tights. He then went through the firing exercise, signalled the alphabet, and performed many other wonderful feats. Sergeant Staines arranged a party of men in several most effective tableaux; later, the same party, dressed as Algerian Zouaves, did a musical double and some lightning drill, under the command of Acting-Corporal Graddick. The whole show was excellent, in fact, quite one of the best that the Battalion has succeeded in putting on the stage. Mrs. Garneys kindly helped by playing the accompaniments of the people who sang in the different intervals, and also played a very excellent solo on the piano. Sergeant Staines deserves the very greatest praise, not only for the very high standard of excellence to which he had trained the different performers, and for his own wonderful gymnastic feats, but also for his untiring efforts to bring about what should have been a great financial success. It was hoped we should be able to send a large sum to the Cottage Homes' Fund, but, unfortunately, the advertising arrangements were badly carried out, and we had poor houses. Mussoorie people who did come said it was the best show put on the Mussoorie stage that season.

The regimental birthday was, unfortunately, a wet day, so the sports had to be put off. They were held a week later. Again, Riflemen won all the prizes; Acting-Corporal Farris won the half mile and the Khud race, amongst other events. Fighting on bare-backed

mules was very amusing. A hockey tournament, six a side, was won by Farris' team, which included Acting-Corporal Drayton and Corporal Richardson; and a dépôt Semaphore Competition was won by Rifleman Steer's team. A certain amount of field firing was carried out during September, but things were rather crowded towards the finish, as the detachment left for Meerut much earlier than was expected. Corporals Chapman, Garrod, and Farris took part in the carnivals held at the Rink in Mussoorie, and were successful as clowns. Sergeant Staines was appointed gymnastic instructor, for the season, to the sons of the Rajah of Kapurthala. Corporal Carroll looked after a lot of little boys at the Wynberg Orphanage, and Corporal Richardson held the post of instructor, Mussoorie Volunteers, for some weeks.

It should be added that Sherston shot a fine leopard and missed another. The final event of the season was a chattie-breaking Competition. This was a test of shooting, combined with stiff climbing. It was won in very good style by Sergeant Crowther's section in the good time of ten minutes forty seconds. The detachment left Landour on the afternoon of October 8th, and marched to Dehra Doon. There it camped, and, together with the Kailana party, entrained on the afternoon of the 9th for Meerut.

Yours ever,

Det. 3 B. R.B.

3RD BATTALION. (POSTSCRIPT.)

ADEN,

December 19th, 1904.

DEAR EDITOR,

This addition to the Battalion letter is to let you know that we have arrived at Aden. We had a very trying time of it during our last ten days at Meerut, what with orders and counter-orders. In the first instance, we were to have left there on November 1st, then it was altered to the 3rd, and finally to the 9th, on which day we actually did depart. Originally, we were all to have come here, but within twenty-four hours of the time of our departure an urgent wire came, saying our strength was to be only 670.

Such are the wonderful methods of the Staff, that this caused only little surprise, for by that time nothing would have surprised us. It caused a good deal of bother, unpacking kits, unloading, and reloading vans and trucks, to say nothing of picking out the 300 men to be left behind.

However, we eventually got started all right. General and Mrs. Henry, Colonel Cunliffe, and several others, came to see us off, and the Welsh Fusiliers and 6th Jats very kindly sent their bands to play us away.

It was a sad departure; first of all to leave a place like Meerut for one like this, and, secondly, to leave so many behind us, thus reducing a fine battalion, well over 1,000 strong, down to one of less than 800, another 100 of whom were to be subsequently dropped at Deolali. Those we left are to be transferred to the 2nd Battalion on their arrival in Meerut District next cold weather, so

the order ran. In the meantime, they form a miniature battalion on their own, under Solly-Flood, who was left in command, with Somerville and Jones-Vaughan to help him.

I forgot to mention that at the last moment we heard that the "Queens" were not coming to relieve us, but "probably" someone else. Even now we do not know officially who the "someone else" is, but we hear that the Royal Irish Rifles have already arrived at Meerut.

We halted for the greater part of three days at Deolali, and left there 103 of our best N.C.O.'s and men, time expired.

Our voyage here, in the "Sicilia," was uneventful; we did free gymnastics every morning by way of getting a little exercise, and arrived here on November 21st, and disembarked the next day.

We relieved the Buffs here, and, apparently, they were not sorry to go.

We are very split up—Head Quarters and two companies are at the Crater, "B" and "F" companies at Steamer Point (a long way the best place), and "A," "C," "D," and "H" companies at Dhala, one hundred miles inland, under Rickman.

This last detachment we had hoped had been done away with, as we were only allowed to come here 670 strong, and, such not being the case, we find ourselves just able to find the various guards, etc., and that is all.

We hear they had rather an exciting march up to Dhala. The Arab is of a sporting character, and, during the third march from here, saluted the column with several rounds of ball ammunition. Rickman, however, would not believe it was merely a salute, because, he said, two bullets passed exactly twelve inches above his left ear, so he returned it with interest. No damage

was done on either side, and eventually they arrived at Dhala.

It is said to be a good deal better place than this, and is quite cold, being at an altitude of over 5,000 ft.

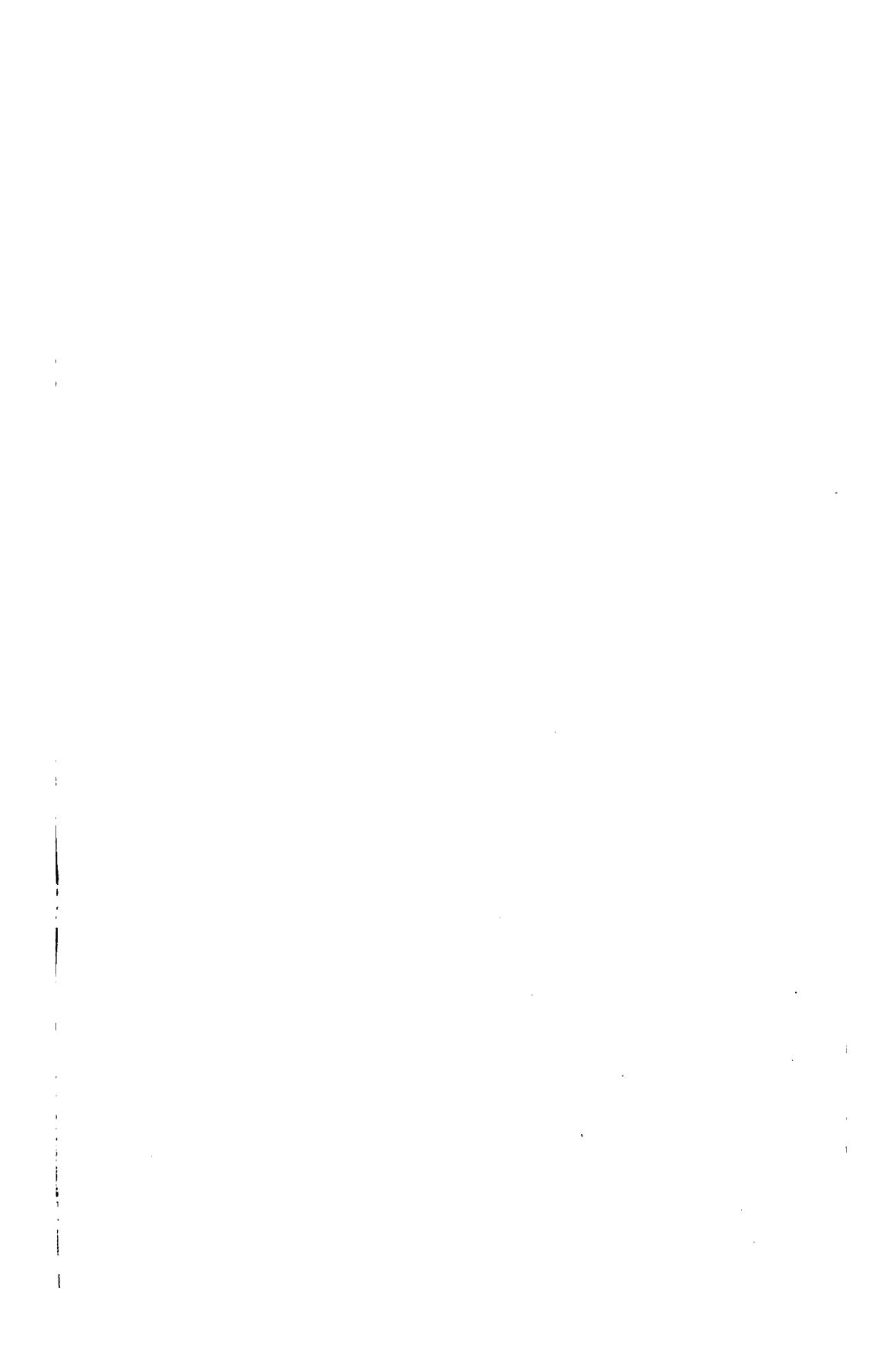
Here we do a certain amount of fishing, but, so far, have not caught anything very big.

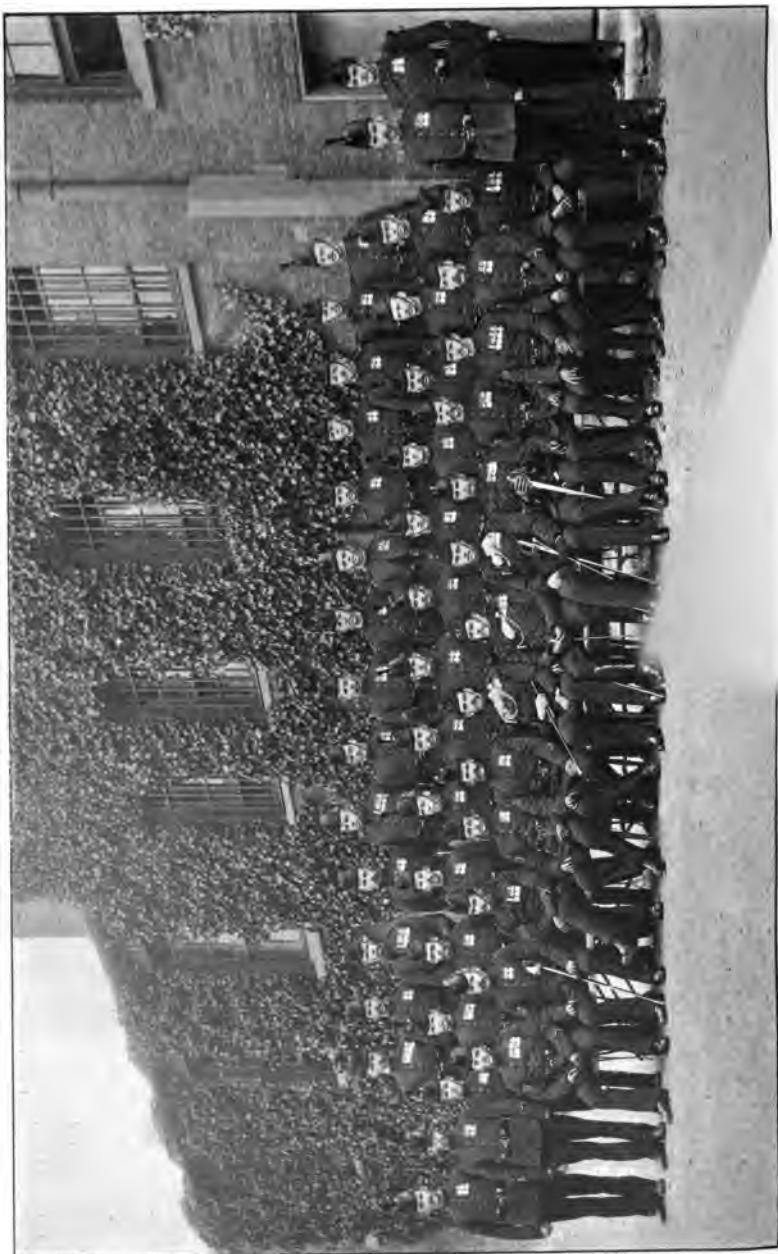
Cricket we play on the sand every Thursday ; it is not a bad wicket, but the glare is very troublesome.

This is the best that can be said for Aden, but we hope that by this time next year we shall have discovered more good points.

Yours,

3 B. R.B.





SOME OF THE 4th

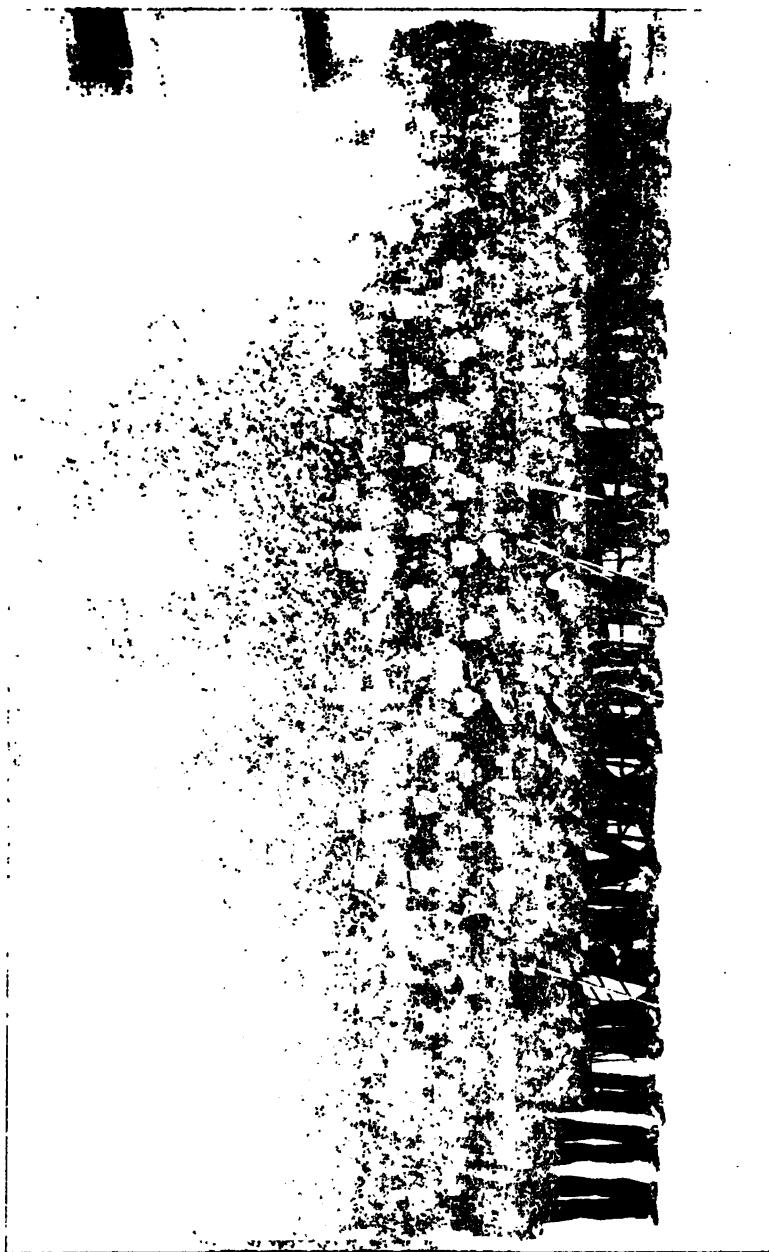
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Dynamical Systems

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SOME OF THE VARIOUS
ARTICLES OF
CLOTHING



4TH BATTALION.

CHATHAM,
December 31st, 1904.

DEAR EDITOR,

New Year's Day, 1904, still found us at Chatham, with no prospect of moving. At one time, indeed, rumours were rife as to our removal to Aldershot and that we were to exchange the comparatively sedentary and peaceful life of the dockyard town for the military bustle and frequent manœuvres of the 1st Army Corps. However, it came to nothing, as rumours generally do, and things went on sleepily through January. Those officers who were not on leave played racquets—if the game we play in our execrable court can be called by that name—and the men amused themselves by kicking footballs about everywhere, and playing occasional matches; but we are dealing with the Battalion and Company football elsewhere, so will not mention it here. During this month George Morris was posted to us, raising all our hopes that we should have him for polo in the summer—invaluable as a coach and player; but his presence was as urgently required elsewhere, and we have to wish him the best of luck in his new life at the War Office. Another great blow was the departure of Gerald Ellis, who a medical board placed on half-pay, and who, we fear, will never come back to the Battalion again. His cynical and humourous descriptions of men and events were

ever entertaining, and he is genuinely missed by all who knew him in the Battalion.

The month of February saw half the Battalion start on field training, the initial stages of which were fairly easy to carry out, but the later ones called for considerable ingenuity on the part of a Company Commander, who tried ambushes, night alarms, &c., on the perfectly flat, wind-swept table-land known as the Chatham lines.

Percival left us during this month to go to the 2nd Battalion, to be shortly followed by Creed, our great racquet player, who chose to become a civilian and turn his hand to more peaceful pursuits.

In March, Cornelius Prittie started his seemingly unending courses of musketry with recruits, courses that continued till well into October; but, as he and some other sportsmen in the Battalion got over forty brace of partridges, some duck, snipe, plover, rats, and other game on the Gravesend ranges, his lot was not considered very hard by less fortunate officers in the Battalion. About this time Alexander joined us from the 1st Battalion.

On the death of the Duke of Cambridge sixteen officers and 350 men went up to London to line the streets, somewhere near the cemetery end of the Harrow Road; a very long day and none too cool, as we had to march eight miles in tunics and great coats, and we were away from barracks nearly twelve hours. This month also saw the departure of Foljambe, who had taken the adjutancy of the Shropshire L.I. Volunteer Battalion. He was about the oldest officer of the 4th Battalion, having joined it at Plymouth, and serving with it in Aldershot, Dublin, South Africa, and Chatham. Early in April Baker-Carr and Cuninghame

joined the Battalion, just before Lord Grenfell swooped down upon Chatham, and inspected the whole garrison, ourselves, of course, included. We performed a splendid attack on the before-mentioned lines, our old friends of the Light Division, the 52nd, on our right, the Marines in reserve, and the R.E. as our enemy. It was really a very pretty show; Lord Grenfell was highly pleased with it, and praised everyone afterwards. As the days lengthened and spring turned into summer, the Garrison Gardens became as popular as last year, Colonel Leslie, King-Salter, Knox, Bernard, Gilliat, and many others taking advantage of the opportunity to exchange indoor racquets for outdoor tennis and croquet. Mention should be made here of the free entertainments given in the little theatre in barracks, introduced by King-Salter, for the amusement of the men once a week through the whole winter. Judging from the packed audiences and uproarious applause, these performances were an enormous success—they are, indeed, still, as they started again in October, having been dropped during the long summer evenings. The performers in these entertainments are usually professionals, but in April one notable exception took place, which was the night the brothers Gilliat gave us a programme, consisting of songs, banjo pieces, selections on the single-string violin, and character sketches of the Chevalier type. We should here explain that the younger brother Gilliat, as a Volunteer officer of great keenness and considerable histrionic ability, came to be attached to the Battalion for about a month, during which time he, with unceasing good nature, complied with many and varied calls upon his wide piano-playing repertoire. In May our cricket season began, which, like the football, is dealt with elsewhere. The polo players of the

Battalion—John Innes, Meysey-Thompson, Hargreaves, Donald Wood, Sladen, and Scott—went up with great regularity to play at the Crystal Palace, actually the nearest and most convenient place to play at from Chatham. Laurence Buxton was crippled by a very nasty hunting accident at the end of the hunting season, so could take no part in this year's polo, a like calamity befalling Sladen, who had a bad accident at polo in July. In June we lost Ripley, who left the Army for the more exciting life of farming in Canada.

The authorities having unkindly fixed the Bisley week so as to clash with the Green Jacket week, made matters worse by requiring King-Salter, with eleven officers and 390 men, to go there and mark for them. However, once there, the officers found it pretty easy to get away. Two of them (Cornelius Prittie and Harry Howard) played cricket all the week at Winchester, as well as at Cirencester; and John Innes played polo at Ranelagh; so none of the Bisley detachment ought to have been dissatisfied with their lot. In the middle of July Hargreaves and Scott set out, with nearly fifty men, to join the M.I. camp at Longmoor, where we heard they had some really excellent polo. They finished up their time there in the end of September by sweeping the board in the Mounted Infantry Competitions. They won the shooting, riding, jumping, and skirmishing, which was not a bad performance, considering that more than half of them did not know how to ride when they arrived at Longmoor. At the end of July the whole Battalion had joined up again at Chatham, so General Sir R. Hart took the opportunity of inspecting us, and we made another attack across the lines before him. Afterwards every officer was called upon to deliver a lecture. Unfortunately,

no enterprising member of the Press was present, so our choicest and most original efforts on subjects ranging from night attacks and outposts to temperance and flies were not given to an admiring British public, to show them what a versatile person the modern officer has to be. The General appeared to be extremely pleased with everything, and the inspection was a complete success. To hark back to an event which happened in the early Spring, which was the informal and unofficial visit of General Sir Neville Lyttelton. He came to dine one Tuesday evening, and after dinner sat on the fender-seat in the ante-room till the small hours of Wednesday morning, talking over the events of the South African campaign, interspersed with countless stories and anecdotes. The evening passed too quickly for all of us there, and we wish he could come down and see us oftener. In the early part of September Buxton was promoted captain, and, to our great joy, posted back to the Battalion. He, however, did not stay with us long, as he went as A.D.C. to General Talbot, and is now under the blazing sun of Australia. In this month also is recorded the departure of Baker-Carr, Digby, and Johnstone, to the Dépôt, we getting no return, as Thornton has married, and betaken himself to Pontypool, there to do adjutant to a Volunteer Battalion of the South Wales Borderers. Another of our captains to enter the ranks of the Benedictis is Cuninghame, who was married early in November; we wish them both the best of luck in the future.

The only event of importance in October was the visit of His Majesty the King to Chatham. In November Harman was posted to us, and in this month Pigot returned to us from a shooting expedition in Sardinia,

where he had had very good sport, getting fifteen moufflons. We have been many times assured that we set out from Chatham in the autumn of next year for India, so our letter next year may be dated from the sunny East.

Yours ever,

4 B. R.B.

RIFLE BRIGADE POINT-TO-POINT MEETING, 1904.

AT one time, last spring, it seemed likely that the Rifle Brigade Point-to-Point of 1904 would not take place. The extraordinary wet weather of last year made the "going" so bad, that farmers hardly looked upon galloping over their newly-harrowed fields with pleasure, and it was impossible to arrange a course near Cirencester, where several of the Regiment had been hunting, moreover, the 1st Battalion were shortly going to Malta.

However, right at the end of the season, arrangements were made for a course near Alton, over land the property of Mr. Montague Knight, and, on Good Friday afternoon, any inhabitant of the small village of Chawton, who chanced to walk near Berry Hill, might have encountered a large party of gentlemen walking over the fields, armed, some with hatchets, some with spades, bill hooks, reaping hooks, in fact, with every sort of agricultural weapon ; and each seemed to be endeavouring, by a little judicious trimming, to make his way smooth for the morrow.

The course was an excellent one, a good four miles long, and shaped like the hook of a salmon fly, with the start at the head. In it there was every sort of test for a hunter, including several banks, very blind, with a nice little ditch on each side, and plenty of straggling

fence on the top, which would have brought to grief anything but a clever hunter, there was also a narrow road to be negotiated.

The Race took place on Saturday, April 2nd. The results are as follows :—

RIFLE BRIGADE POINT-TO-POINT RACE.

A Challenge Cup for horses the *bona fide* property of Officers serving in the Regiment. Catch weights, over 13 st. The race to include the race for Captain Alexander's Silver Horse, open to Officers of 1st Battalion.

Mr. A. K. Hargreave's Spider, Owner	...	...	1
Captain R. Grant's Huguenot, Owner	...	...	2
Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Jenkins's Ashwell, Owner	...	...	3

Also ran : Mr. R. P. Burrowes's Duhallow, Hon. E. Weld-Forester's Sing-Song II., Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Gough's May Agnes, Captain R. Grant's Charlie, Major S. C. Long's Richmond, and Major R. B. Stephens' Mary Ann.

Won in a canter; 3 lengths separated 2nd and 3rd.

Soon after the start, Hargreaves, on the Spider, took the lead, with Gough second and Grant and Jenkins well up. After going about a mile the leader lost ground, going in and out of a road, and Gough took the lead. In this order they ran till a mile from home, when Gough, whose horse had over-reached and cut itself rather badly early in the race, dropped back, and the other three drew out a good deal ahead of the remainder. Two fields from home, Grant and Jenkins both passed Hargreaves, but the three came through an open gate-way into the road for the last fence one behind the other. Here Huguenot refused, and very nearly carried out Spider, and Ashwell fell ; leaving Spider to win anyhow from Huguenot, with Ashwell third. The Silver Horse fell to Captain Grant's Huguenot. There was very little grief in the race, the only horse to fall besides Ashwell being Sing Song II., which, considering the severity of the course and the heavy "going," speaks well for the Rifle Brigade Hunters.

The other race on the card was an open sweepstakes, which resulted as follows:—

OPEN SWEEPSTAKES.

Major McNeil's (Seaforth Highlanders) Honest Indian II., Owner	...	...	...	...	1
Major Vaughan's (7th Hussars) Gadfly, Owner	...				2
Captain Lawrence's (South Wales Borderers) Tempest, Owner	...	...	...	...	3

Also ran: Captain French's (Hampshire Regiment) Glenmore, Mr. H. Gough's Bold Harry, Captain Grant's (Rifle Brigade) Toffee, Mr. Gilbert Hamilton's (Grenadier Guards) Firefly II., Major Hall's (Royal Scotch Fusiliers) Monastery, Mr. Montague Knight's The Parson, Captain Gore Langton's Ruby, Mr. R. Nicholson's Little Mary, Mrs. Prior's Amazon, Mr. Wood's (Durham Light Infantry) Joe Chamberlain, and Mr. G. Prior's Gunboat.

Won by a length; two lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Gadfly led nearly the whole way, and was only beaten at the run-in from the last fence.

After the races, the Mounted Infantry Drag from Longmoor ran a line, starting close to the finish, and including a great many of the fences which had been jumped in the two races.

Thus ended a most enjoyable day with lovely weather. Mr. Grandy provided an excellent lunch, and a great many Riflemen, past and present, were spectators. It only remains to tender our heartiest thanks to Mr. Montague Knight, and also to Mr. Wilson and the farmers, whose land the course lay over, for their kindness, and to hope that the meeting in 1905 may be as successful.

A. K. HARGREAVES.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

As regards sports and pastimes, a new departure in the arrangement of our CHRONICLE has been made this year. Instead of placing each branch, such as polo, cricket, football, etc., under separate headings, they have been grouped together under each Battalion concerned. The account sent by the 4th Battalion, in which the various branches are dealt with in a single article, prompted the Editor to make this tentative alteration, and should it meet with general approval, it is requested that in the contributions for next year, a similar course may be followed.

The admirable work done by the gymnasts of the 3rd Battalion has been included in this section, although it may be considered by some as rather appertaining to some other portion of the CHRONICLE. It, however, may be broadly regarded as a link between the physical training of our Riflemen viewed from the military stand-point of "courses," certificates, etc., and that afforded by games, and, as such, has been incorporated in the present section. The Editor will gladly welcome any suggestions as to the future organisation of this section.

1ST BATTALION.

CRICKET.

There is but very little cricket to report for the past year. Only two Battalion matches were played, these were for the Governor of Malta's Cup.

In the first ties we were drawn against the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and beat them by 182 runs, the chief scorers being, in the first innings, Hubbard 38, Jenkinson 62, Pitt-Taylor 31. Total, 170. In the second innings, Pitt-Taylor not out 51. Total, 165. The Dublin Fusiliers made 74 and 79. In the second ties we drew the Eastern Division Royal Garrison Artillery, who beat us by 5 wickets.

Scores.

Bn.R.B.	1st Innings	106	...	2nd Innings	138
R.G.A.	„	133	...	„	112

The best scores for us were: Pitt-Taylor 24 in first innings, and Boden 46 in second.

The inter-Company Cricket Competition for the Cup has only recently been played off, and resulted as follows:—

First Ties.

“ G ” Company	beat	“ C ” Company.
“ F ”	„	“ D ”
“ A ”	„	Band
“ E ”	„	“ I ”
“ B ”	„	a bye

Second Ties.

“ B ” Company	beat	“ G ” Company.
“ F ”	„	“ A ”
“ E ”	„	a bye

Third Ties.

“ E ” Company	beat	“ B ” Company.
“ F ”	„	a bye.

Fourth Ties.

“ E ” Company	beat	“ F ” Company.
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AQUATIC SPORTS.

(1) Swimming match for N.C.O.'s and men who have learned to swim since Battalion arrived in Malta. Distance 150 yards. First, Boy Cording. Twelve started.

(2) Swimming match with clothes on. Distance 100 yards. Clothing to weigh not less than 7 lbs. First, Bugler Perry. Six started.

(3) Swimming match for Band Boys, Distance 150 yards. First, Boy Walsh. Ten started.

(4) Inter-company boat race for six-oared boats. Distance 1 mile. First, Band; second, "D" Company; third, "A" Company. Nine boats started.

(5) Swimming match for Sergeants. Distance 200 yards. First, Sergeant Wyles.

(6) Battalion championship. Distance 500 yards. First, Rifleman Beans. Twenty started.

(7) Greasy Pole, 5s. for each man who dived off the end of the pole. Kept open for half an hour, but no one succeeded in reaching the end of the pole.

3RD BATTALION.

POLO, 1904.

Our polo during the past year has not been crowned with very much success.

In the autumn of 1903 we entered for both the Infantry and Inter-regimental tournaments, and hoped to make a good bid for the former.

We got our team together about the beginning of November, and played the tournament that month.

The first was the Meerut Autumn Tournament, when, by beating the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and 12th Lancers, we got in for the final, but were then beaten by the 15th Hussars after a good game.

Our team consisted of Alan Paley, back ; Shawe, Prittie, and de Moleyns, in that order.

The second was the Dehra Dun Tournament. Again we got in for the final, but were then beaten by the Imperial Cadet Corps, who were splendidly mounted. We had a right royal time, as we always do at Dehra, staying with the 2nd Goorkhas ; it would be impossible to find a nicer lot of fellows than they, or more hospitable.

During the month of December, we kept on practising hard, and improving, but in January we were shifted out into camp for a whole month, and polo was impossible ; add to this the fact that many of the ponies went lame, and possibly the reasons for our very poor performances in the two regimental tournaments are apparent.

We were undoubtedly a far better side at Dehra than at any subsequent time. Alan Paley played a really fine game, and is now a first-class back ; Prittie also worked very hard.

The Seaforths won the Infantry Tournament, and the 15th Hussars the Inter-regimental.

During the hot weather we were trying to sell ponies, preparatory to going to Aden, and have been very lucky in getting rid of the whole lot.

Poor old *Smiler* and *Lustre* left us only the other day, both wonderfully fit and well, with plenty of work still left in them.

Our regrets at leaving Meerut are many ; it is certainly about the best station in India for polo, the grounds being so very true and fast.

FOOTBALL.

The annual Inter-company football ties were played off this year in February. In the second round, the Band and "A" Company had to play three times to decide which was the better team of the two, and three such evenly-contested games have seldom been seen. The scores were 1 goal all in the first match, and love all in the second, extra time being played on each occasion. When the teams met for the third time, the Band managed to score 1 goal—the only one scored in the match.

The following table shows the results of the various matches :—

First Round.

Band beat "B" Company 3 goals to 1.

Second Round.

"F" Company beat "H" Company ... 1 goal to *nil*.

"G" " " "D" " ... 2 goals to 1.

"E" " " "C" " ... 1 goal to *nil*.

Band beat "A" Company by 1 goal to *nil*, after 2 drawn games.

Third Round.

"F" Company beat "E" Company ... 2 goals to 1.

Band beat "G" Company ... 2 goals to 1.

Final.

"F" Company beat Band ... 6 goals to *nil*.

Account of the Final.

A close finish was anticipated, as the Band had beaten "G" Company, who were the favourites in the semi-final. The result, however, was disappointing, as after half-time, the Band went to pieces, and "F" Com-

pany came out the winners by 6 goals to *nil*. "F" Company's team were: Graham (goal), Kearney, Scurfield (backs), Jones, Clements, Flynn (half-backs), Budgeon, Rout, Bees, Maunders, Thorne (forwards).

Meerut.

A few games were played against the Gunners, 15th Hussars, and Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and in all the matches, except one, the Battalion teams were successful.

The following is a list of the matches played :—

Sergeants <i>v.</i> Sergeants R.W.F. ...	...	...	lost, 1 to <i>nil</i> .
"E" and "F" Companies <i>v.</i> 24th Battery R.F.A.	won,	1 to <i>nil</i> .	
Band <i>v.</i> Band 15th Hussars	...	...	won, 2 to <i>nil</i> .
Sergeants <i>v.</i> Sergeants R.W.F. ...	...	...	won, 2 to <i>nil</i> .
R.B. <i>v.</i> R.W.F. ...	...	...	won, 2 to 1.
R.B. <i>v.</i> R.A. ...	...	...	won, 3 to 1.
R.B. <i>v.</i> "D" Battery R.H.A. ...	...	...	won, 3 to 1.

On Christmas Day there was a tournament for half-company teams, six a side. In the final, the Right half of "H" Company beat the Left half of "A" Company, by 2 goals to *nil*.

Kailana.

A good deal of football was played up at Kailana during the hot weather, and the Detachment team did very well indeed. There were two Depôt tournaments played on the American system. In the first, the Detachment team won easily, from ten other teams competing, scoring 17 points out of a possible 18. They had a very exciting game with the 15th Hussars, as the latter were two goals ahead within ten minutes of time, but our team managed to score three times before the whistle sounded, and so won.

Nine teams entered for the second tournament, and the Detachment again won, scoring 11 goals and having none scored against them.

They also played the Regimental team of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, and, after a very hard game, beat them by 1 goal to *nil*. The latter team afterwards got into the second round of the Durand football tournament.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

We played two matches against the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in February, winning the first game by 13 points to 8, and losing the second by 13 points to 8. After that we gave it up, as the ground was so hard.

HOCKEY.

More hockey has been played in the Battalion this year than in any previous year, and at present it is by far the most popular game that is played. Towards the end of the hot weather we used to turn out regularly two or three times a week, and various combinations were tried, such as, Officers and Sergeants; Sergeants, Corporals, and a mixed team. The Gunners, 15th Hussars, and the Station were our chief opponents, and though we generally managed to beat the first two, we had some very hard games against the Station, who usually proved too strong for us.

On Christmas Day there was a tournament for half-company teams, six a side. The Left half of "H" Company beat the Right half of "D" Company in the final, after a close game, by 1 goal to *nil*.

On one of the hottest days in July, six Officers played six Sergeants for twenty minutes. It was a

most exhausting game, as the Sergeants found out, and they, being unaccustomed to that violent form of exercise, were beaten by something over 12 goals to 1. Couper, Baring, Buller, Spencer, Ovey and Somerville represented the Officers, whilst Colour-Sergeants Denton, Payne; Sergeants Nicholls, Wilkins, Andrews, and the Sergeant-Major, played for the Sergeants. A few days later they played a return match, seven Officers with the Sergeant-Major playing nine Sergeants. This time it was a much better game, the score being four all when "time" was called. On playing an extra ten minutes, the Officers managed to get another goal, and so won by 5 goals to 4. This was a very fast game all through, and both teams were quite exhausted at the end.

"E" and "G" companies, who were at Delhi during the hot weather, played a great deal, and had a very fine detachment team. They won all their matches, including the ones against a team representing Meerut, who went to Delhi twice to play them.

When the detachments from Delhi and the hills came in, we got together an Officers' team, with Acting-Corporal Blunt as the goalkeeper, and many were the goals he saved. This team played the Station, 15th Hussars, and our old opponents the 6th Jats, who were as good as ever.

The following is a list of the matches played by the different teams.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals.	
					For	Agst.
Officers	5	3	2
Officers and Sergeants...	...	9	3	5	1	18
Sergeants	...	11	0	11	0	50
Corporals	...	11	9	1	1	37
Mixed team	...	24	16	7	1	74

GYMNASICS.

The gymnasts of the Battalion have had a most successful year, and have given three displays, all of the best. There are probably very few Battalions in the army which have so many good gymnasts in it—a great many of them trained entirely in the Battalion school. In Rifleman Goode we have, probably, about the best horizontal bar worker in India, and the following make a combination which would be hard to beat anywhere :—

Instructors.—Sergeants Staines and Thurston; Corporals Walker and Simpson; Acting-Corporals Carroll, Rush, Packford, Grenham, O'Neil, McKay, Jennison, Davies, Staddon, Mills, Craddick and Goode; Riflemen Larkin, Moore and Perrin.

Non-Instructors.—Corporal Flyn, Acting-Corporal Thorne, Riflemen Oseman, George, Jones, Cannon, Sleven, Tunley, Snelling, Freemantle, Goodwin, Lane, Higginbottom, Smith, Harndon, Pearce, Tattersall, Quinton, Bishop.

The pitch of excellence attained is, in the first instance, due to the admirable instructions organised by Sergeant Staines, and also to the system of granting Regimental certificates by the Commanding Officer, as authorised by the Inspector of Gymnasia.

The candidates are examined by an officer, who is himself a certificated instructor. The exercises set are those which formed the tests at the last examination at the Central Gymnasium at Lucknow.

Candidates are also examined in the various physical exercises.

The successful competitors wear the crossed swords on the left fore-arm, and are awarded a parchment



• TABLEAU, GYMNASTS, 3rd BATTALION, 1904.

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The gymnasts of the Battalion have had a most successful year, and have given three displays, all of the best. There are probably very few Battalions in the army which have so many good gymnasts in it, a great many of them trained entirely in the Battalion school. In R.M. 1st Guards we have, probably, about the best mounted our worker in India, and the following make a combination which would be hard to beat anywhere :—

Instructors.—Sergeants Staines and Thurston; Corporals Walker and Simpson; Acting-Corporals Carroll, Rush, Packford, Grenham, O'Neil, McKay, Jennison, Devries, Staddon, Mills, Craddick and Goode; Riflemen Latimer, Moore and Perrin.

Non-Instructors.—Corporal Flynn, Acting-Corporal Evans, Riflemen Oseman, George, Jones, Cann, Green, Tunley, Snelling, Freemantle, Goodwin, La Fosse, Gibbottom, Smith, Harndon, Pearce, Tattersall, Weston, Bishop.

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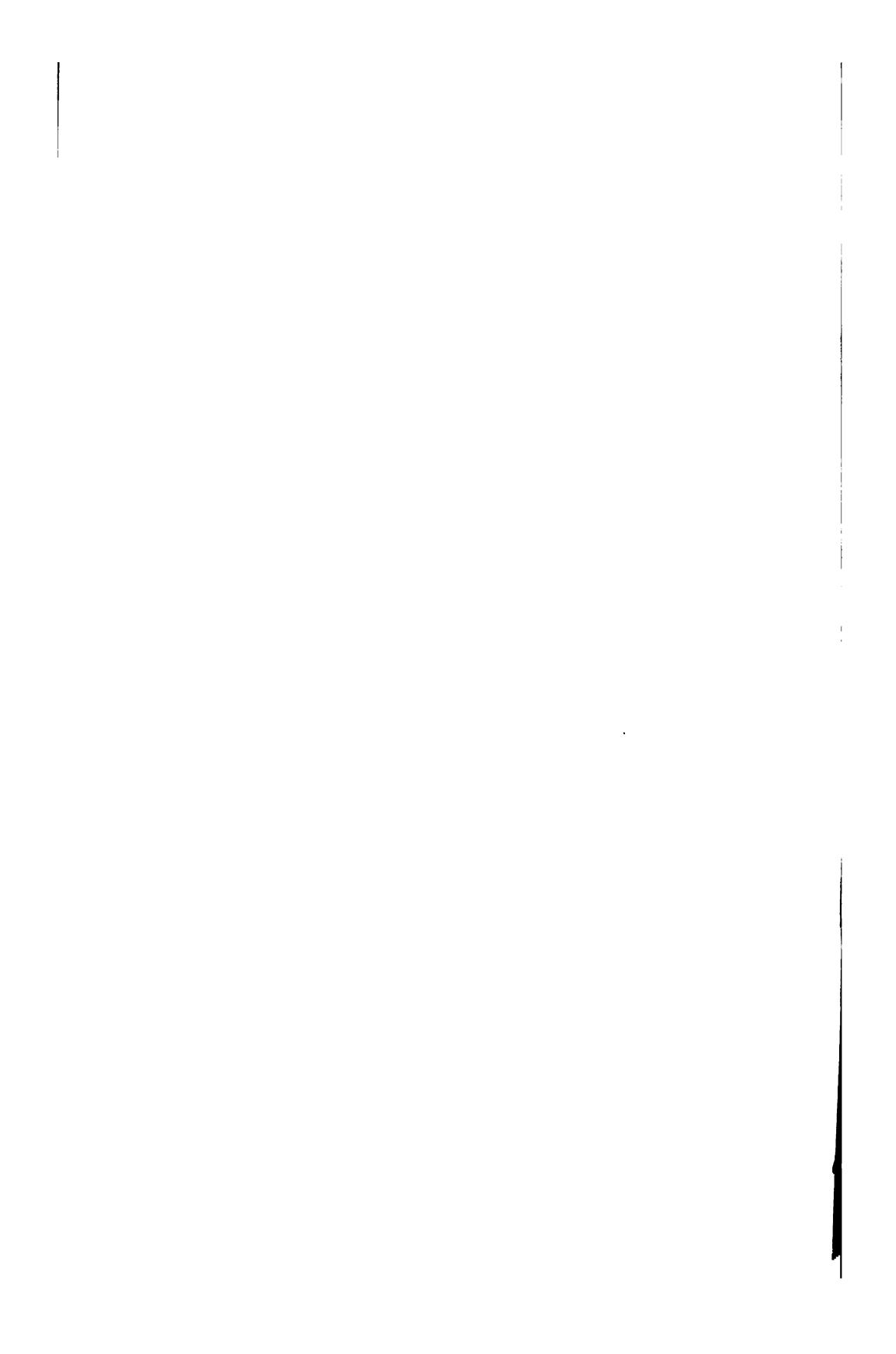
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PYRAMID TABLEAU, GYMNASTS, 3rd BATTALION, 1904



certificate, which, probably, will help them to get employment in civil life. The certificate has attracted a great many more men to the gymnasium than ever attended before.

ATHLETICS.

This year, Christmas, instead of being the somewhat dull festival it so frequently is in India, was enlivened, as far as we were concerned, by sports and a hockey and football tournament, which lasted two days. The entries for the sports were good, Rifleman Loasby winning both the mile and the quarter in good time. The other results were as follows in the final: Hockey, "H" Company, left half, beat "D" Company, right half. Football, "H" Company, right half, v. "A" Company, left half, after two excellent games, in which they tied, neither side scoring.

Battalion Shield.—Company Competition.

The final events for this Competition were run off on February 25th, "H" Company winning somewhat easily, making 42 points, "D" Company being next best with 31. In the final of the tug-of-war "G" Company beat "D" Company after a pull of $8\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

District Assault-at-Arms.

At the above, held at Meerut on March 10th, "B" Company was well to the fore, winning 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes in the Bayonet v. Bayonet, while "D" Company's team won the Sectional Bayonet Fighting Competition. First prizes were also taken in the Gymnastic Competition, Tug-of-War and Mounted Infantry Melée, the latter chiefly because most of our opponents left the

ring involuntarily! Rifleman Reddy, "B" Company, was adjudged best Infantryman-at-arms.

During the hot weather we also had a Boxing Competition in the Station Theatre, which drew large audiences, and Aquatic Sports in the Swimming Bath, which were a great success.

Our detachment at Kailana distinguished themselves by winning 17 out of 24 events at the sports held there.

On August 25th we had Birthday Sports both at Headquarters and Delhi, where "pagal" events were chiefly the order of the day, much amusement being caused by the competitions in the Menagerie and Donkey Races.

THEATRICALS.

We have certainly made great strides in the theatrical line during the past year, and revived the glories of the old burlesque days of the Battalion, when Adair and Co. amused the audience with their skill and fun.

We are fortunate in having an excellent actor in Mr. Stevens, the Bandmaster, and the way he got the Company to work with him, and the "go" of the plays, have been beyond all praise. It is delightful to see everyone working together and doing their utmost to make a success of whatever they undertake.

In the spring the burlesque of "Chang-Ching-Fou" was put on, regardless of expense, and it ran seven nights during the polo week, and so we got plenty of front seats taken.

"Fra Diavolo" was given during the hot weather, and we must all be grateful to those who worked so hard in the heat to give us so much pleasure.

Foley is an able successor to Sergeant Writer as scene-painter, and has done remarkably well. His quaint devices in the Chinese burlesque caused much merriment.

Where all the principals worked so hard and were so excellent it would be invidious to single out individuals. To the chorus must be awarded unqualified praise for their excellent co-operation whenever they were on the stage; never idle, always playing up hard, they were a great feature in both plays. Mrs. Baxter looked charming and worked hard.

The dancing was excellent all round. The spring performance gave us a cake-walk by two officers, which was greatly appreciated. Both of these were unfortunately absent on duty when "Chang-Ching-Fou" came on again in October, but this item of the play was replaced by a skirt-dance by Miss Gerty Putticina. I wonder if anyone would have recognised Bandsman Puttick in the flaxen wig and red skirt?—an admirable performance which was nightly encored.

Now to give praise where it certainly is most justly due—to the orchestra under Sergeant Lemon. They played excellently, and without them nothing could have been done. To them, therefore, we give our heartiest congratulations. Nor must we forget those who assisted behind the scenes, to make the show, what it was, a really excellent one.

We trust that the lamp of burlesque may continue to burn brightly in the 3rd Battalion.

G. C.

4TH BATTALION.

The year of 1904 will be remembered by us all as one which brought success, satisfactory rather than overwhelming, in nearly every department of athletics. In football, cricket and racquets we performed more than respectably, and we thought we were good enough to go near winning the Subalterns' Cup at polo, when Sladen's unfortunate accident upset what chances we had. We also held two very successful athletic meetings, but these are dealt with more fully later on.

Starting with football as the game which comes first in the year. Our various practice games at Kroonstad and Karree Siding had shown that we had a good amount of talent in the Battalion, and, when we started in September, 1903, to get the team into shape, we soon saw that it was going to be above the average for Battalion football.

We had entered for the Mid-Kent League and, of course, the Army Cup. In the former we played 16 matches, won 13, drew 1, and lost 2 ; goals : for, 64, against, 20, with a total of 27 points out of a possible 32. This very fine record won us the Shield and medals. In the Army Cup we were first drawn against the Training Battalion of the Sappers, and we beat them by 4 goals to 1. Next we defeated the Northumberland Fusiliers by 1 goal to love, a margin which would have been larger but for the extremely fine performance of their goal-keeper. This brought us into the third round, when we were drawn against the holders of the Cup, the Sappers' Service Battalion. They proved too good for us by five goals to love, being undoubtedly the best side, though we might have made a better show if we had not played in sloppy mud, which told against our

light weights. Our victors were afterwards only beaten by a goal to love in the final for the Cup. The forwards were Riflemen Burgum, Lawes, Bragg, Knott, Marriott; half-backs, Corporals Hanley, Mears, and Rifleman Cox; full-backs, Reid and Catlin, with Rifleman Gates in goal. Mention also should be made of Sergeant Burton, Corporal Williams, Riflemen Stratton and Ward, who gave able assistance in many League games. To Sergeant Hall also the greatest credit should be given for the way in which he filled the arduous and thankless post of Secretary, while Sergeant Lindsell had the training of the team in his hands. "C" Company easily won the inter-Company Shield with 12 wins, 1 lost and 1 drawn.

Though we aspire a good deal higher than the third round of the Army Cup, yet the Battalion Record was really a very satisfactory one, considering that it was two years since the Battalion had played together at all.

The next event for which we competed was the Army Racquets, Sloggett and Prittie being our pair. In the first round of the doubles we drew the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, Captain H. W. Studd and R. Whitbread. We won by 4 games to 3, with the scores 18—17, 12—15, 5—15, 15—10, 15—10, 9—15, 15—4, 89 aces to 86, a very hard match to start with. In the next round, the semi-final, we played the 1st Battalion Grenadiers, Major Ruggles-Brise and W. Forester. The Guardsmen won by 4 games to 2, though our opponents were not such a good pair as the Coldstream. After we had won the first game Forester developed a telling service, which certainly won the match for them. The scores were 12—15, 15—10, 15—4, 15—17, 15—10, 15—12, 87 aces to 68.

Turning to the singles, Sloggett beat S. F. Gosling,

R.H.A., by 3 games to 2, after losing the first game, 0—15, and the second, 15—18, after the sett, rather a remarkable performance. Prittie beat Lord B. Gordon-Lennox, Grenadiers, by 3 games to 1. In the second round, K. J. W. Leather, Durham Light Infantry, scratched to Prittie, while Sloggett defeated T. M. Hulton, Sussex Regiment, by 3 games to 2, again showing extraordinary recuperative powers. Unfortunately in the semi-final round Prittie and Sloggett drew against each other, and, as Prittie found it difficult to come up from Chatham, he scratched, leaving Sloggett to play the final against Captain H. Balfour-Bryant. Though he lost by 4 games to love, Sloggett made an extremely good fight, the games being 15—8, 15—3, 15—12, 15—12, 60 aces to 35.

Though, with a little luck, we might have gone one further in the doubles, we could never have hoped to have won against the Highland Light Infantry pair, Balfour-Bryant and Bramwell-Davies; and in the singles we got as far as we ever expected to in our wildest dreams. Cornelius Prittie seemed to revel in the fast Prince's Court, and played extremely well in all his matches, while Sloggett clearly showed that, with a little more confidence at starting, there is no reason why, in a few years time, we should not win both the doubles and the singles.

Though by the end of May cricket was in full swing, and we were getting well into summer, the opportunity was seized of holding the Athletic Sports in competition for Colonel Pemberton's Shield. The sports took place on rough, tufty grass in the New Brompton football ground, and this fact must be taken into consideration when judging the "times," which in the mile and quarter were very good. To start the programme Cor-

poral Symons, "C" Company, won the Cricket Ball with 87 yards, Riflemen Watts and Gates being second and third very close up, not a yard separating the three. Bugle-Major Lee won the Long Jump with 18ft. 11ins., Rifleman Marshall, second, 17ft. 3½ins., Acting-Corporal Morris, third, 16ft. 8ins. The Mile was rightly regarded as a "good thing" for Rifleman Deakin, as he won easily in 4 mins. 57 secs. Riflemen Williams and Wood-gates were second and third. A large field turned out for the 300 yards drill order race, a truly grilling performance in a hot sun. Corporal Jones won after a great race, Acting-Corporal Pompa being second, Sergeant Harrison third. The Quarter Mile was won fairly comfortably by Acting-Corporal Mears in 58 secs., with Riflemen Ledwood and Wale in the second and third places. Another close finish was provided in the 100 yards, the judges being unable to separate Sergeant Pryor and Corporal Handley for the first place. Sergeant Doyle was third. Rifleman Hughes won the Hurdles in the splendid time of 16½ secs., which is about the average for the University sports. What matter if the hurdles were few, low and very far between ; they were hurdles which required jumping, as Sergeant White, the Pioneer-Sergeant, had made them to last for many Battalion sports. Rifleman Dunmore and Acting-Corporal Heathcote were second and third, with times under 17 secs. Acting-Corporal Mears carried off the Open Quarter Mile in 57½ secs., after an excellent race, Bandsman Hewitt, of the 52nd Light Infantry, being second, and Private Bruce, of the Marines, third. "G," or John Innes' Company, won the Alarm Stakes, with a fine team trained by Sergeant Harrison, Knox's Company, "E," coming next. The Tug-of-War was won comfortably by "A," Alexander's Company, who also

carried off the honours of the day by winning the Shield. Prize-giving by Colonel Leslie terminated a most successful meeting.

If we had cause to grumble at our bad luck last year at cricket, the fickle goddess made full amends this season, and we all agree that it was as nearly perfect as soldier cricket can be. To begin with, we had quite a good side, not always dependable, but capable of doing great things, and it is always nice to play on a good side. Then we had very fair success, as we won eight matches, lost five, drew two, and two were abandoned through rain. And then, most of all, we had a real cricketing summer, the weather and manœuvre-makers being most kind to us from May till the end of August. The first match we played was against our old friends, the 52nd, who gave us a beating by two wickets. Sloggett and Prittie made 43 and 46, but the whole side only got 160, a total that our opponents passed, with two wickets in hand. We again were defeated in our next match with the Marines by five wickets, Prittie again being top scorer with 61, with Gilliat next with 36. It was not till we met the Navy in the end of May that we really got going, when, after winning the toss, we declared at 270 for two wickets. Sloggett played splendidly for 111, Lyttelton making up the rest with 130 not out. We did not manage to get our opponents out, but had all the best of the draw, as they lost six wickets for 198. We next beat the 5th Fusiliers by 39 runs—Howard 50, Prittie 46, Gilliat 36, and Knox 28, being the chief contributors towards our total of 216. W. G. M. Sarel played a fine innings of 83 for the 5th Fusiliers, but otherwise their batting broke down. Continuing our run of luck, we beat Mr. Tylden's eleven at Milstead by 124 runs, Prittie again

playing a delightfully free innings for 58, and Riflemen Trinder and Nichols adding useful scores of 40 not out, and 24. Sloggett got six wickets for 21 runs. The Army Service Corps were our next victims, as we got them out for 77, and made the runs for the loss of only one wicket. Sloggett's bowling was very deadly on a lively wicket, as he got seven wickets for 30 runs. In our innings Knox made 45, Prittie 35, and Howard 31. After a run of three wins, we next played a strong Rochester side, who beat us by six wickets. Rifleman Trinder played a really good innings of 52 for us, while Sloggett, Colonel Leslie, Gilliat, and Sergeant Lindsell contributed with scores between 20 and 30. Rochester had no difficulty in getting the 203 runs required to win. We next journeyed to Gravesend to play the Gravesend Club, and came away after a very satisfactory win. We were set 189 to get to win, with an hour and thirty minutes to get them in, and we got them, with 8 runs to spare with six wickets in hand. Sloggett made 79 not out in his best style, as well as getting five wickets. In this match H. F. Montgomery, the Somerset player, was caught by a phenomenal catch by Rifleman Nichols, the ball passing through the leaves of an elm which overhung the boundary. A veil might be drawn over our two days' match against the Sappers on their famous ground. We played atrociously, the fielding being quite deplorable, and we thoroughly deserved our beating by an innings and 190 runs. The one redeeming feature was a great innings of 97 by Gilliat, who played splendidly, while all the rest of us were getting out, Alexander being the only one besides Gilliat who stayed there at all for a useful 25. We next defeated the Army Service Corps on our own ground by 75 runs in a nice low scoring match. We only got 126, but the

Army Service Corps could only manage 51. In our return against the Rochester Club we played what was more like a Light Division side than a Rifle Brigade one, as we had four of the 52nd helping us. Rochester won the toss, and made 187 for nine wickets, when they declared, leaving us an hour and twenty-five minutes to make the runs. This we managed to do with a little to spare and three wickets still in hand. Howard was the highest and quickest scorer, with a finely hit 89, Aldred, of the 52nd, and Prittie giving him most assistance with 32 and 26. Our last match was the return against the 52nd, and this we won very comfortably by 109 runs. Gilliat 35, Sloggett 26, Colonel Leslie 24 not out, and Howard 24, were our largest scorers. In our opponents' innings Major Davy was the only one to stay at all, he being undefeated for 32.

This brought the Battalion matches to a close, though some of us continued playing well into September. Six of the side played for the Rifle Brigade against the 60th at St. Cross in the Green Jacket week, and there was hardly a Green Jacket match but what two or three of us played in it. Some of us played for Rochester, for Gravesend, for the Navy, and for the Royal Marines, so there was no one who complained of lack of matches.

The 52nd match ended up the Battalion cricket season, and one which we shall always look back to as ideal. And when all is said and done, soldier cricket is really the jolliest form of cricket that can be found anywhere, so may we have many more seasons like that of 1904.

On August 25th we held our Regimental Birthday Sports, in the same place as the Battalion Sports in May. We were again favoured with lovely weather,

and the long and complicated programme was carried out without a hitch, while the number of entries, nearly 280, must go near the record for any sports.

Twenty-seven competitors turned out for the three-legged race, in which Riflemen Cox and Burser were winners. One cannot help wondering how the twenty-seventh man found a third leg, as he had no one to pair with. Next came a flat race of 120 yards, won by Corporal Handley. Thirty-five football kickers took their kicks, in which art Rifleman Brockbank proved the best. The one mile bicycle race produced an excellent race, won by Rifleman Saunders, with Bennett and Acting-Corporal Jones second and third. The sack race enticed twenty-six hardy Riflemen into its snares, of which number Slade and Soper came out winners. The quarter-mile, open to 52nd Light Infantry only, was won by Lance-Corporal Hewitt. The greatest attraction of all proved to be the egg-and-spoon race, for which ninety-seven competitors in quaint and constrained attitudes ran the course. No less than 112 eggs were used in this terrific contest. Riflemen Nichols and Crouch ran a dead heat for the final in this race, over a course beslimed with eggs of every colour and age. The boys' race was won by Harold Holderness, and the girls' by Winnie Lee; Alexander making out the handicaps. The Light Division race was won easily by Rifleman Deakin, his nearest opponent being Private Boatright, of the 52nd. Rifleman Saunders again showed his prowess as a cyclist, by winning the three miles bicycle race. The sergeants' handicap was won easily by Acting-Sergeant Potter, Sergeant Harrison second, and Sergeant Doyle third.

The grand finale was a garrison obstacle race, over blood-curdling erections built with horrible ingenuity

by the Sappers. Several of the obstacles attracted crowds round them, like the big water jump in a steeplechase, particularly the greasy slope which had to be negotiated twice. The Sappers were easy winners, owing to their previous experience over the same course, and the nearest Riflemen up were those who filled the fifth and sixth places. This brought the sports themselves to an end, Colonel Leslie giving away the prizes immediately after the obstacle race. A large number of friends came to the grounds, where mess-tents had been set up, and the band was, of course, one of the chief attractions.

This brings the athletic year of 1904 to an end, and, considering all things, it may be remembered with satisfaction, while we look forward to greater achievements in 1905.

Regimental Record, 1904.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).

"Copenhagen," "Monte Video," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Barrosa," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1846-7, 1851-2," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol," "Lucknow," "Abantee," "Ali Masjid," "Afghanistan, 1878-9," "Burma, 1885-87," "Khartoum," "South Africa, 1899-1902," "Defence of Ladysmith," "Relief of Ladysmith."

1st Bn.	..	..	..	..	Malta.	3rd Bn.	..	..	..	..	..	Aden.
2nd "	..	..	..	..	Egypt.	4th	"	..	..	..	..	Chatham.
			Depot	..			..	..	..	..	..	Winchester.

Uniform.—Green. Facings.—Black. Agents.—Messrs. Cox & Co.

Colonel-in-Chief.
Field-Marshal H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G. Gds., A. S. Corpe, and Col.-in-Chief 6 Dns., High. L. I., and R. Dub. Fus., A.D.C., Insp.-Gen. of the Forces 29 May 80

Colonels Commandant.
Russell, Gen. Lord A. G., K.C.B. 1st Bn. 1 May 91
28 Feb. 89
Ross, Gen. Sir J., G.C.B., [R.] 3rd Bn. 29 July 03
6 Feb. 95
Glyn, Lt.-Gen. (Hon. Gen.) Sir J. R., K.C.B., [R.] 2nd Bn. 29 July 03
29 Nov. 90
Dillon, Gen. Sir M. G.C.B., C.S.I. [R.] 4th Bn. 20 Feb. 04
27 May 97

Lt.-Colonels. (4)

8 Cockburn, G., D.S.O. 15 Oct. 01
bt. col. 8 May 04
4 Leslie, G. F. 1 Dec. 01
bt. col. 1 Dec. 04
2 Wilson, H. F. M. 7 Nov. 02
bt. col. 18 Nov. 04
1 Jenkins, A. E. 16 Dec. 03
22 Aug. 02

Majors. (4)

2nd in Command.
2 Nicol, L. L. 15 Oct. 01
28 July 97
3 Couper, V. A. 1 Dec. 01
15 Oct. 97

4 King-Salter, H. P., p.s.c. 16 Apr. 03
28 Sept. 98

1 Fortescue, Hon. G. G., C.M.G., D.S.O., p.s.c. 16 Dec. 03
5 Dec. 98

bt. lt.-col. 8 July 99

Majors. (12)

2 Petre, H. C. 16 Dec. 99
Yarde-Buller, Hon. H. D.S.O., p.s.c. 15 Oct. 01

3 Wilson, H. H., D.S.O., p.s.c. 1 Dec. 01
bt. col. 2 Dec. 04

4 V. C. Congreve, W. N., M.V.O. 21 Dec. 01
bt. lt. col. 23 Dec. 01

2 Dawson, E. A. F. 16 July 02
29 Nov. 00

Majors—contd.

c.o. Bentinck, W. G., D.S.O. 7 Nov. 02
v. 1 Radclyffe, C. E., D.S.O. 16 Apr. 03
s. Green Wilkinson, L. F. 2 Nov. 03
20 Nov. 00

d. 4 Baker-Carr, R. G. T., M.V.O. 23 Jan. 04
d. 1 Shute, C. D., p.s.c. 4 June 04

2 Talbot, F. G., D.S.O. 7 Sept. 04
s. Biddulph, H. M., p.s.c. 10 Sept. 04
29 Nov. 00

3 Stephens, R. B. 20 Nov. 00
bt. lt.-col. 23 July 97

4 Alexander, R. 10 July 97
Thesiger, G. H., p.s.c. 26 July 97

5 Knox, C. W. C. 28 July 97
v. Ross, H. D. 18 Aug. 97

6 Foljambe, Hon. A. W. de B. S., M.V.O. 1 Dec. 97

7 Long, S. C., p.s.c. 31 Dec. 97
bt. maj. 29 Nov. 00

8 Harman, G. M. N., D.S.O. 1 Jan. 98

9 Henniker, C. H. C. Lord 25 May 98

10 Gough, J. E. 5 Dec. 98

11 Hollond, S. E. bt. lt.-col. 22 Apr. 03

Captains—contd.

Gosling, G. B. 10 Dec. 98
Paley, G., p.s.c. 28 Dec. 98

Morris, Hon. G. H. p.s.c. 16 Aug. 99

v. Thresher, J. H. 16 Aug. 99
p.d. Napier, Hon. C. F. H. 16 Nov. 99

f.o. Bright, R. G. T., C.M.G. 16 Dec. 99

bt. maj. 17 Dec. 99
1 Boden, A. D. 16 Dec. 99

2 Percival, C. V. N. 19 Jan. 00

d. Heriot Maitland, J. D. D.S.O. 2 Feb. 00

s. Clarke, C. H. G. M. 7 Apr. 00

d. 4 Wingfield Digby, W. R. 7 Apr. 00

5 Macdalan, R. C., adjt. 24 Apr. 00

s. Grogan, Sir E. L. B. 27 June 00

6 Et., p.s.c. 8 Rickman, S. H. 27 July 00

7 Bell, M. G. E. 9 Aug. 00

s. Cox, P. G. A. 15 Aug. 00
bt. maj. 22 Aug. 02

8 Kennard, A. C. H. 18 Aug. 00

9 Salmon, G. N. 31 Aug. 00

10 Bell, E. W. 5 Dec. 00

v. Thornton, L. H. 5 Feb. 01

11 Burnett-Stuart, J. T. D.S.O., p.s.c. 20 Feb. 01

v. Cooke, B. H. H. 20 Feb. 01

s. 4 Hollond, S. E. 20 Feb. 01

f.o. Harington, J. 6 Mar. 01

Captains—contd.

2 Byrne, G. B. 18 Mar. 01
Oldfield, B. G. R. 5 Nov. 01

3 Dawnay, Hon. H., D.S.O. 18 Mar. 01

4 Bernard, R. P. H., adjt. 30 Apr. 01

5 Innes, J. A., D.S.O. 28 May 01

6 Gillespie, R. W. 5 Nov. 01

7 Harrison, A. P. B. 5 Nov. 01

8 Cunningham, Sir T. A. A. M., Bt., D.S.O. 15 Jan. 02

9 Paley, A. T. 18 Jan. 02

10 Stephens, G. E. B. 21 Jan. 02

11 Harman, A. R. 21 Jan. 02

12 Turner, B. A., D.S.O. 22 Jan. 02

13 Dorrien-Smith, A. A., D.S.O. 22 Jan. 02

14 Baker-Carr, C. D'A. B. S. 22 Jan. 02

15 Meysey-Thompson, H. J. 14 June 02

16 Grant, R. F. S., D.S.O. 8 Mar. 04

17 Shawe, C. 1 Apr. 04

18 Harrison, C. E. 12 Apr. 04

19 Seymour, W. W. 27 Apr. 04

20 Davies, W. E. 29 Apr. 04

21 Wood, D. 14 May 04

22 Buzton, J. L. 14 May 04

23 Solly-Flood, R. E. 28 July 04

EXTRACT FROM ARMY LIST.

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Lieutenants. (89)	Lieutenants—contd.	2nd Lieuts.—contd.	2nd Lieuts.—contd.
4Bond, A. A. G. 27July00	8Meade-Waldo, E. R. 21Jan.02	3Ward, J. S., 22June01	2Burton, R. C. 15June04
1Powell, E. B. 1Aug.00	1Grosvenor, Hon. G. 22Jan.02	2Trafford, S. W. J.	1Brownlow, G. J.
1Pitt-Taylor, W. W., D.S.O., <i>adjt.</i> 1Aug.00	<i>Alexander, B.</i> 22Jan.02	14Sept.01	18Aug.04
d. 1Dumaresq, H. W. 9Aug.00	1Brand, Hon. R. 22Jan.02	4Sladen, G. C. 19Oct.01	2Rallston, H. G. M.
3Wollaston, F. H. A. 24Oct.00	2Vivian, A. H. 22Jan.02	4Lyttelton, Hon. J. C. 4Dec.01	18Aug.04
d. 8Nugent F. H. 18Dec.00	1Follett, R. S. 8Feb.02	4Pigot, R. 4Dec.01	<i>Adjutants.</i>
2Basset, W. F., <i>adjt.</i> , 18Dec.00	3Baring, T. E. 25June02	3Davies, C. M. 4Dec.01	3MacLachlan, R. C., <i>capt.</i> 6Mar.01
3Helyar, M. H. 5Feb.01	4Burrowes, R. P. 21July02	4Morris, T. H. P. 18Jan.02	4Bernard, R. P. H., <i>capt.</i> 12Nov.01
2Blacker, F. St. J. 16Feb.01	1Prescott-Westcarr, W. V. L. 1Apr.04	4Howard, H. R. M. 18Jan.02	1Pitt-Taylor, W. W., D.S.O., <i>lt.</i> 17July08
8Sturgis, H. R. 20Feb.01	2Starkey, J. H. 12Apr.04	4Pakington, Hon. H. S. 18Jan.02	2Bassett, W. F. <i>lt.</i>
d. 1Lindsay, G. M. 22Feb.01	4Gilliat, O. C. S. 12Apr.04	1Hubbard, G. N.	22Sept.04
2Verney, R. 6Mar.01	1Pryce, H. B. M. 12Apr.04	4Scott, H. V. 15Feb.02	<i>Quartermasters.</i>
2Wilson, H. M. 18Mar.01	2Philpot, F. G. H. 27Apr.04	4Osborne, H. C. B. 19Mar.02	2Eardley Wilmot, Str. J., <i>lt.</i> 7May02
1Jenkinson, J. B. 18Mar.01	1Lane, G. E. W. 29Apr.04	m. 3Sherston, S. A. 7May02	m. 1Wadham, W. 19Feb.87
2Coke, Hon. E. 18Mar.01	4Sloggett, A. J. H. 14May04	2Walpole, R. S. H. 21June02	hon. <i>m.</i> 1Jan.03
18Mar.01	4Prattie, Hon. H. C. O.C. 4July04	1Bernard, D. J. C. K. 22Oct.02	2White, A. 5May97
d. 1Weld-Forester, Hon. E. A. C. 30Apr.01	3deMoleyns, R. P. A. 28July04	2Dimsdale, E. C. 22Oct.02	hon. <i>capt.</i> 22Aug.02
3Prattie, Hon. F. R. D. 28May01	3Ovey, D. 24Oct.04	1Leeke R. H. 22Oct.02	3Davies, W. H., hon. <i>lt.</i> 9Nov.98
d. 4Johnstone, C. J. 5Nov.01	2nd Lieutenants. (28)	2Jones-Vaughan, H. T. C. 29Oct.02	1Morrish, W., hon. <i>lt.</i> 28Aug.01
8Somerville, H. F. 5Nov.01	2Crooble, J. P. G. 9Mar.01	1Wingfield, Hon. M. A. 22Oct.02	m. Sherman, W., hon. <i>lt.</i> 3May02
8Spencer, J. A. W. 6 Jan.02	8Jan.01	2Whitaker, H. 4June04	4Knott, J., hon. <i>lt.</i> 2May08
4Hargreaves A. K. 15Jan.02	2Tod, A. A. 11May01	1Liddell, G. W. 4June04	m. Morgan, E. E., hon. <i>lt.</i> 1July03
8Buller, H. C. 18Jan.02	2Wrottesley, H. E. 11May01		

(Extract from *Official Monthly Army List*, January, 1905)

REGIMENTAL STATE.

1st January, 1905.

	Officers.	W. O.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Corporals.	Riflemen.	Total N.C.O.'s and Men.
1st Battalion, Malta	28	2	47	15	39	849	950
2nd Battalion { Khartoum	19	2	30	6	26	640	640
2nd Battalion { Cairo	8	0	17	5	13	380	380
3rd Battalion { Aden	...	...	2	27	8	21	348
3rd Battalion { Dhala	...	27	—	14	8	14	228
3rd Battalion { Meerut, &c.	...	—	—	6	—	5	330
4th Battalion, Chatham	28	2	38	15	40	631	724
Depôt, Winchester	12	1	22	6	24	232	284
Staff and "seconded"	...	34	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	156	9	201	63	3638
						182	4084

Making a GRAND TOTAL of 4249 ALL RANKS.

RECORD, 1904.

1ST BATTALION.

January 2nd, 1904.—Battalion received orders to be in readiness to proceed to Malta about the end of March for a short tour of foreign service.

February 4th.—The Battalion was inspected by His Royal Highness the Colonel-in-Chief.

February 22nd.—A draft of 18 recruits arrived from Rifle Depôt and posted to "A" Company.

February 24th.—The Battalion paraded in review order and attended the funeral of the late General F. R. Elrington, C.B., Colonel-Commandant 4th Battalion, at Curdridge Church.

March 3rd.—A draft of 118 recruits arrived from Rifle Depôt and were posted to companies as follows:—"A," 16; "B," 15; "C," 29; "D," 7; "E," 15; "F," 11; "G," 8; "I," 17.

April.—Captain R. Alexander transferred to 4th Battalion.

April 11th.—The advance party, consisting of "D" Company, 55 women, and 63 children, proceeded to Southampton to embark on *s.s. Plassy*.

April 12th.—The Battalion proceeded to Southampton for embarkation on *s.s. Plassy* for Malta.

April 20th.—The Battalion disembarked and took over quarters in Fort Manoel.

April 29th.—"G" Company and half of "C" Company, who had been left behind in Portsmouth, arrived per *s.s. Seti*, having embarked at Southampton, on April 19th.

April 30th.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Malta inspected the Battalion and presented the Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct to Colour-Sergeant G. Ashman.

May 3rd.—The Battalion proceeded to Pembroke Camp for annual course of musketry.

May 18th.—The Battalion proceeded to Mellieha Camp for field firing.

May 27th.—The Battalion left Mellieha Camp, "A," "C," "F," and "I" companies proceeded on detachment to Baher-I-Chaghak, remaining companies to Fort Manoel.

June 9th.—Captain C. D. Shute promoted Major, and Lieutenant R. F. S. Grant, D.S.O., promoted to Captain and posted to the

Battalion on promotion ; Lieutenant D. Wood posted to the Battalion on absorption.

June 16th and 17th.—Annual Inspection of Battalion by Major-General Sir W. F. Kelly, K.C.B., Commanding Infantry Brigade, Malta.

June 21st.—Captain W. E. Davies posted from 2nd Battalion, and took over command of "C" Company.

June 27th.—A draft of 50 N.C.O.'s and men joined from 4th Battalion.

July 4th.—Second-Lieutenant V. W. L. Prescott Westcar promoted Lieutenant, dated April 1st, 1904 ; Second-Lieutenant H. B. M. Pryce promoted Lieutenant, dated April 12th, 1904 ; Second-Lieutenant G. E. W. Lane promoted Lieutenant, dated April 29th, 1904.

July 9th.—Captain G. N. Salmon and Captain R. F. S. Grant, D.S.O., qualified at School of Musketry, Hythe, on July 1st, 1904.

July 31st.—"A," "C," "F," and "I" companies returned to Head Quarters, Fort Manoel, being replaced at Baher-I-Chaghak by "B," "D," "E," and "G" companies.

August 10th.—Lieutenant D. Wood promoted Captain, dated May 30th, 1904, and posted to the Battalion, taking over "A" Company.

September 12th.—Captain F. G. Talbot, D.S.O., promoted Major, dated September 7th, 1904, and posted to 2nd Battalion.

September 17th.—Lieutenant Hon. E. Weld-Forester posted to Rifle Depot.

September 24th.—A draft of 144 N.C.O.'s and men joined from 4th Battalion.

October 3rd.—Second-Lieutenants G. W. Liddell and G. J. Brownlow, appointed and posted to the Battalion.

October 17th.—"B," "D," "E," and "G" companies from Bahar-I-Chaghak rejoined Head Quarters.

October 31st.—A party of 4 Officers and 180 N.C.O.'s and men, under the command of Captain G. N. Salmon, proceeded to Ghain Tuffieha for a course of Mounted Infantry duties.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major L. Eastmead.
Bandmaster C. H. Barry.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Small.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Colour Sergeant M. Trippas.
Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry H. J. Churcher.
Sergeant-Bugler G. Pipe.
Sergeant-Master-Cook J. Coyne.
Pioneer-Sergeant J. Morrison.

Band-Sergeant B. Bradshaw.
 Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergeant E. Coates.
 Officers'-Mess-Sergeant A. Bates.
 Sergeant-Master-Tailor S. J. Tomlins.
 Armourer-Sergeant T. Howard.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, A. W. Beer.
 "B" Company, D. Clarke.
 "C" Company, P. E. Longden.
 "D" Company, G. Ashman.
 "E" Company, B. Oldfield.
 "F" Company, A. Boon.
 "G" Company, H. Jacques.
 "I" Company, P. Witheridge.

WAR MEDALS.

Twenty-two Officers, one Warrant Officer, and 334 N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen are in possession of War Medals.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 7683 Colour-Sergeant G. Ashman.
 No. 5741 Sergeant J. Tomlins.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	169
Two Good Conduct Badges	...	...	86
Three Good Conduct Badges	...	...	18
Four Good Conduct Badges	...	...	8
			—
Total	...	...	281

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number re-engaged	...	...	...	78
Number re-engaged during the year	...			18

INCREASE.

From Home 4th Battalion or Depôt	...	...	277
Enlisted at Head Quarters	...	...	10
From other Corps	...	...	3
Joined from Desertion	...	...	3
From Battalion Abroad...	...	...	1
			—
Total	...	...	294

DECREASE.

Died	...	...	...	...	...	5
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	46
Deserted	...	...	...	...	...	11
To Army Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	56
To other Corps	...	...	...	...	...	7
To Battalion Abroad	...	...	...	...	...	219
To Home Battalion or Depot	...	...	...	...	...	86
Sent Home from Abroad	...	...	...	...	...	3
						—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	433

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 9; 2nd Class, 140; 3rd Class, 101.

CERTIFICATES DURING THE YEAR.

1st Class, 3; 2nd Class, 33; 3rd Class, 60.

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

Lieutenant Hon. E. Weld-Forester	...	Hythe, October 27th, 1903
Lieutenant R. S. Follet...	...	Hythe, March 15th, 1904
No. 634 Colour-Sergeant P. Witheridge	...	Hythe, March 15th, 1904
Captain G. N. Salmon	...	Hythe, July 1st, 1904
Captain R. F. S. Grant, D.S.O.	...	Hythe, July 1st, 1904

TRANSPORT CERTIFICATES.

No. 1059 Sergeant G. Lock	...	Portsmouth, March 29th, 1904
No. 9135 Private O. Anthony	...	Portsmouth, March 29th, 1904
No. 9105 Private J. Dicker	...	Portsmouth, March 29th, 1904
No. 8832 Private H. Wilkins	...	Portsmouth, March 29th, 1904
No. 8764 Private T. Kreuter	...	Portsmouth, March 29th, 1904
No. 5698 Private R. Sanderson	...	Portsmouth, March 29th, 1904
No. 8527 Private G. Ashman	...	Portsmouth, March 29th, 1904
No. 9284 Private A. Evans	...	Portsmouth, March 29th, 1904
No. 9257 Private Hamer ...	...	Portsmouth, March 29th, 1904
No. 9882 Sergeant W. Harding	...	Portsmouth, March 29th, 1904

SIGNALLING CERTIFICATES.

Lieutenant E. B. Powell ... Aldershot, December, 1903

GYMNASTIC CERTIFICATES.

Lieutenant G. M. Lindsay	...	Aldershot, September 1st, 1904
No. 8756 Corporal T. Kirk	...	Aldershot, April 24th, 1904

CHIROPODY CERTIFICATES.

No. 8401 Corporal G. H. Lee... Portsmouth, November 5th, 1908

NUMBER OF CYCLISTS.

Officers, 28 ; Warrant Officers, 2 ; N.C.O.'s, 66 ; Riflemen, 211.
 —Total, 307.

DEATHS.

No.	Rank and Name.	Cause.	Station.	1904.
9025	Rifleman A. Matthews...	Enteric fever	Portsmouth	Oct. 18
100	Rifleman H. Hewer	Dysentery	Malta...	May 28
9823	Rifleman J. Hassan	Enteric fever	Malta...	July 30
9969	Rifleman J. Clent	Enteric fever	Malta...	Aug. 9
104	Rifleman S. Staker	Enteric fever	Malta...	Aug. 23
6487	Acting Corporal W. Knellor	Enteric fever	Malta...	Oct. 4

2ND BATTALION.

January 21st.—General's Inspection in Barracks.
 January 22nd.—Captain C. D'A. Baker-Carr seconded for Hythe.
 Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Gough seconded for Staff College.

February 1st.—Battalion went into Camp near the Pyramids for Battalion Training till February 10th.

February 12th and 13th.—Battalion Rifle Meeting.

March 6th.—Major D. E. B. Patton-Bethune joined the Battalion, and was posted to "F" Company.

March 14th.—Battalion started for manœuvres till March 18th.

April 12th.—Lieutenant C. E. Harrison promoted Captain and posted to Battalion, and took command of "C" Company.

April 22nd.—Captain and Brevet-Major S. C. Long joined Battalion, and took command of "H" Company.

April 29th.—Lieutenant W. E. Davies promoted Captain and posted to 1st Battalion.

May 4th.—Captain C. V. N. Percival and Captain Sir E. I. B. Grogan, Bart., joined the Battalion, and posted to "D" and "A" Companies respectively.

May 6th.—Captain B. A. Turner struck off strength of Battalion as Adjutant 14th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, to date May 1st, 1904.

July 9th.—Second-Lieutenants H. Whitaker and R. C. Burton posted to Battalion, and posted to "D" and "F" Companies respectively.

August 3rd.—Second-Lieutenant H. T. C. Jones-Vaughan left to join 3rd Battalion on posting.

August 12th.—Captain Sir E. I. B. Grogan, Bart., appointed Staff Captain at War Office.

September 3rd.—Captain J. D. Heriot-Maitland, D.S.O., resigned the appointment of Adjutant, and Lieutenant W. F. Basset appointed Adjutant.

September 7th.—Major D. E. B. Patton-Bethune retired from the Service.

September 9th.—Major F. G. Talbot, D.S.O., posted from 1st Battalion.

September 28th.—"C" and part of "F" Company left for Khartoum.

October 3rd.—Part of "H" Company and remainder of "F" Company left for Khartoum.

October 8th.—Headquarters, "A" Company and remainder of "H" Company left for Khartoum. Draft arrived at Cairo. Strength, 2 Officers (Second-Lieutenants H. Whitaker and R. C. Burton), 5 Sergeants, 1 Corporal, and 173 Riflemen.

October 10th.—Major Long, 6 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, and 59 Riflemen left in *Dilwara* for England.

October 13th.—"G" Company and Band left for Khartoum. "D," "B" and "E" Companies left as detachment at Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo, and moved to Citadel.

November 17th.—Brevet-Major S. C. Long and Captain Sir E. I. B. Grogan, Bart., seconded for service on the Staff, and struck off the strength of the Battalion. Captain J. D. Heriot-Maitland, D.S.O., posted to the Battalion on absorption, and detailed for a tour of duty at the Dépôt.

November 20th.—Major F. G. Talbot, D.S.O., joined on posting, and took over command of "F" Company.

December 7th.—Lieutenant F. St. J. Blacker rejoined the Battalion from the Rifle Depot, being replaced there by Lieutenant R. Verney.

December 8th.—The Battalion was inspected by Major-General J. R. Slade, C.B., on December 8th, 9th and 16th.

December 11th.—Second-Lieutenant H. G. M. Railston joined on posting.

The Warrant Officers, Staff- and Colour-Sergeants are as follows :—

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major J. H. Eastwood.
Bandmaster R. Wood.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Alldridge.
 Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant T. Whitehead.
 Orderly-Room-Clerk, Sergeant J. Drawbridge.
 Sergeant-Master-Cook W. Whyman.
 Sergeant-Bugler G. Dyer.
 Pioneer-Sergeant G. Durley.
 Officers'-Mess-Sergeant W. Dickenson.
 Sergeant-Master-Tailor G. Goldsmith.
 Armourer-Sergeant, Staff-Armourer G. C. Allport.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, A. J. Hodgson.
 "B" Company, W. Barnes.
 "C" Company, B. Bradley.
 "D" Company, C. Morgan.
 "E" Company, M. J. Carey.
 "F" Company, F. Williams.
 "G" Company, J. Archer.
 "H" Company, G. Townsend.

MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD.

1 Warrant Officer and 6 N.C.O.'s.

WAR MEDALS.

The following are in possession of War Medals:—

Officers	...	...	...	...	...	25
Warrant Officers	...	...	...	...	...	2
N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, 1 Medal	...	...	...	...	...	246
N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, 2 Medals	...	...	...	...	...	215
N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, 3 Medals	...	...	...	...	...	4
N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, 4 Medals	...	...	...	...	...	71
N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, 5 Medals	...	...	...	...	...	9
N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, 6 Medals	...	...	...	...	...	1

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

N.C.O.'s	...	...	...	...	...	3
Riflemen	...	...	...	...	...	1

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	...	383
Two Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	98
Three Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	5
Four Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	2

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number re-engaged	...	...	...	...	48
Number re-engaged during the year	...	...	...	...	7
Number extended during the year to 12 years	...	...	...	...	13
Number extended during the year to 8 years	573

INCREASE.

Joined from Home Battalion	398
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DECREASE.

Died	6
Discharged	3
To Army Reserve	10
To other Corps	5
To Battalion Abroad	1
*To Home Battalion or Depot	...	...	...	...	...	100

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 9 ; 2nd Class, 186 ; 3rd Class, 110.

CERTIFICATES DURING THE YEAR.

1st Class, 2 ; 2nd Class, 63 ; 3rd Class, 98.

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

Sergeant-Major J. H. Eastwood	...	...	Hythe
Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Alldridge	...	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant W. Barnes	...	...	Hythe
Sergeant R. Foster	...	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant M. Carey	...	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant J. Archer	...	...	Hythe
Sergeant C. Hitchcock	...	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant G. Townsend	...	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant A. Hodgson (Distinguished)	...	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant B. Bradley	...	...	Hythe
Sergeant G. Marshall	...	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant F. Williams	...	...	Hythe
Sergeant T. Allison	...	...	Hythe

SIGNALLING CERTIFICATES.

Sergeant W. Dickenson	...	...	Aldershot
Sergeant W. Sanders	...	...	Aldershot
Acting-Corporal R. Edwards	...	...	Aldershot
Acting-Corporal W. Cosson	...	...	Aldershot
Acting-Corporal P. Launchbury	...	...	Aldershot

* For Discharge, Transfer to Army Reserve, Invalids, &c.

The following have obtained Certificates during the year:—

MUSKETRY.

Captain C. E. Harrison Hythe
 Lieutenant W. F. Basset (Distinguished) Hythe

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Lieutenant A. H. Vivian.
 Lieutenant J. H. Starkey.
 Second-Lieutenant A. A. Tod.
 N.C.O.'s and Men, 135.

SIGNALLING.

Lieutenant R. Verney (Distinguished) ... Aldershot

STRENGTH.

Present strength of Battalion:—

Officers	...	...	...	...	...	29
Warrant Officers	...	...	...	...	...	2
N.C.O.'s and Men	...	...	...	...	...	1125

DEATHS.

No.	Rank and Name.	Cause.	Station.	1904.
9078 ...	Bugler F. Gilbert	{ Cerebral hemorrhage	... Cairo...	... Jan. 15
8685 ...	Rifleman F. Davies	{ Inflammation of the heart	... Cairo...	... May 2
4735 ...	Rifleman F. G. Bullen...	{ Rupture of the heart	... Cairo...	... May 23
6828 ...	Rifleman C. Pickering ..	Enteric fever...	... Cairo...	... June 13
7251 ...	Rifleman T. Allen	Dysentery ...	... Alexandria	... July 10
6462 ...	Rifleman E. Chapman...	Drowning ...	... Cairo...	... July 23

3RD BATTALION.

February 17th, 1904.—The Battalion was inspected by Major-General G. Henry, C.B.

March 1st.—Captain J. H. Thresher was appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Scottish Rifles.

February 13th, Sergeant-Major H. W. Bryant was awarded the Silver Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct.

March 13th.—A draft of 2 Sergeants and 79 N.C.O.'s and men arrived at Meerut from the 4th Battalion, having landed at Bombay on March 5th, ex *s.s. Sicilia*.

April.—General Sir John Ross, G.C.B., Colonel-Commandant of the Battalion, presented a Challenge Cup to encourage shooting among the younger Riflemen of the Battalion.

May 10th.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Cockburn, D.S.O., promoted Colonel.

June 3rd and 10th.—Captains C. Shawe and W. W. Seymour promoted to that rank. Both these officers were posted to the Battalion on promotion.

July 5th.—Second-Lieutenant J. S. Ward was posted to the Battalion. He joined on August 13th.

July 13th.—Captain and Adjutant R. C. MacLachlan proceeded to take up an appointment with the Thibet Mission.

July 19th.—Colour-Sergeants G. Hodder and R. Wignall were awarded the Silver Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct.

August 1st.—Captain A. A. Dorien-Smith, D.S.O., left to take up an appointment as extra A.D.C. to Lord Northcote, Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia.

August 8th.—Second-Lieutenant H. T. C. Jones-Vaughan was posted to the Battalion, which he joined on August 15th.

August 31st.—Lieutenant F. G. H. Philpot promoted to that rank, *London Gazette* of August 2nd.

September 5th.—The result of the Annual Signalling Inspection was published. The Battalion is 4th in order of merit for all India, and is specially commended by the Commander-in-Chief for its efficiency.

September 17th.—Captain M. G. E. Bell rejoined the Battalion from England, where he had proceeded with the Mounted Infantry Company from Somaliland.

September 28th.—Major W. F. Parker retired on retired pay, *vide London Gazette* of September 9th.

October 14th and 15th.—The Battalion was inspected by Colonel H. S. Wheatley, Colonel on the Staff Commanding Meerut District.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major H. W. Bryant.
Bandmaster R. T. Stevens.
Schoolmaster A. H. Parish.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant A. R. Cox.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant F. Garneys.
Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry, H. Clarke.
Band-Sergeant H. Baxter.

Pioneer-Sergeant W. A. Moore.
 Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergeant C. S. Wolsey.
 Sergeant-Bugler G. Lemon.
 Officers'-Mess-Sergeant G. Hill.
 Armourer-Staff-Sergeant A. Blair.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

“A” Company, A. H. Harris.
 “B” Company, A. E. Ayers.
 “C” Company, A. J. Payne.
 “D” Company, R. Wignall.
 “E” Company, C. Franklin.
 “F” Company, G. Hodder.
 “G” Company, W. Quinton.
 “H” Company, J. Denton.
 S. Cleverly.

WAR MEDALS.

Eleven Officers, one Warrant Officer, and 354 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen are in possession of War Medals.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

Colour-Sergeant G. Hodder.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Sergeant-Major H. W. Bryant.
 Colour-Sergeant R. Hilliar (Supy. list).
 Colour-Sergeant G. Hodder.
 Colour-Sergeant R. Wignall.
 Rifleman E. Freeman.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	401
Two Good Conduct Badges	...	...	336
Three Good Conduct Badges	...	...	24
Four Good Conduct Badges	...	...	5
Five Good Conduct Badges	...	...	1

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number re-engaged	...	...	97
Number re-engaged during the year	...	...	40

INCREASE.

From Home Battalion	...	...	160
From other Corps	...	...	5
			—
Total	...	...	165

DECREASE.

Died...	...	...	...	...	10
Discharged	...	...	...	...	4
Deserted	...	...	...	...	2
To Army Reserve in India	...	...	...	...	3
To other Corps	...	...	...	...	14
Sent Home	...	...	...	...	216
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	249

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 40 ; 2nd Class, 252 ; 3rd Class, 363

CERTIFICATES DURING THE YEAR.

1st Class, 5 ; 2nd Class, 55 ; 3rd Class, 275.

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

Captain C. Shawe.
 Captain W. W. Seymour.
 Sergeant J. Winmill.
 Sergeant S. Nicholls.
 Sergeant A. G. Smart.

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE.

Second-Lieutenant C. M. Davies.

TRANSPORT CERTIFICATES.

Lieutenant H. F. Somerville.
 Lieutenant T. E. Baring.
 Lieutenant D. Ovey.
 Corporal G. Whelan.

TRANSPORT CERTIFICATES (*continued*).

Corporal W. Butler.
Corporal W. Millwood.
Corporal S. Richardson.
Acting-Corporal A. Booth.
Acting-Corporal A. Cobbold.
Acting-Corporal D. Hurrell.
Acting-Corporal J. Bellringer.

SUPPLY CERTIFICATES.

Corporal W. Butler.
Corporal W. Millwood.

SIGNALLING CERTIFICATE.

Acting-Corporal A. Pierce.

TELEGRAPHY CERTIFICATES.

Rifleman J. Brewer.
Rifleman J. Davey.
Rifleman R. Gaskin.
Rifleman W. George.

GYMNAStic CERTIFICATES.

Acting-Corporal F. Packford.
Acting-Corporal A. Grinham.
Acting-Corporal D. McKay.
Acting-Corporal J. Jennison.
Acting-Corporal W. Graddick.
Acting-Corporal A. Perrin.

PIONEER-SERGEANT CERTIFICATE.

Acting-Corporal A. Luty.

NURSING CERTIFICATE.

Rifleman J. Weston.

AMBULANCE CERTIFICATE.

Twelve N.C.O.'s and Riflemen.

L. S. URDU CERTIFICATES.

Lieutenant H. F. Somerville.
Rifleman W. Harris.
Acting-Corporal J. Steptoe (Pt. 1).

L. S. PERSIAN CERTIFICATE.

Lieutenant T. E. Baring.

DEATHS.

No.	Rank and Name.	Cause.	Station.
4618	Rifleman J. Edwards	Enteric fever	Meerut
3443	Rifleman S. Caddick	Appendicitis	Rawal Pindi
2399	Acting-Crpl. J. Chisnell	Tubercle	Meerut
7670	Rifleman F. Paul	Enteric fever	Meerut
6656	Rifleman H. Parsons	Pneumonia	Meerut
5230	Rifleman S. Wooding	Abscess of liver	Meerut
7713	Rifleman C. Webb	Enteric fever	Meerut
7214	Rifleman J. Anthony	Enteric fever	Meerut
3920	Rifleman W. J. George	Abscess of liver	Meerut

4TH BATTALION.

January 11th.—“F” Company relieved “C” Company at Fort Darland.

January 15th.—Captain Hon. G. A. Morris posted pending absorption.

January 16th.—Lieutenant R. G. Graham posted pending absorption. Captain G. M. A. Ellis placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

January 22nd.—Captain J. A. Innes, D.S.O., posted on absorption.

January 23rd.—Second Lieutenant N. M. Buller resigns his commission.

February 1st.—Captain G. B. Gosling seconded. Supernumerary Lieutenant J. B. Jenkinson to be Lieutenant vice Lieutenant B. Alexander. “H” Company under Captain Hon. A. Foljambe relieved “F” Company under Second Lieutenant Sloggett at Fort Darland.

February 10th.—One Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 79 men, embarked at Southampton on *s.s. Sicilia* for India to join the 3rd Battalion.

February 18th.—Captain C. V. Percival posted to 2nd Battalion.

March 9th.—Captain P. R. Creed resigns his commission.

March 14th.—Twenty-two N.C.O.’s and Riflemen of “H” or Captain Hon. A. Foljambe’s Company, under Second Lieutenant Hon. H. Prittie, proceeded to Aldershot to take part in initial stage of Evelyn Wood Competition.

March 17th.—Lieutenant R. G. Graham resigns his commission.

March 18th.—Party under Second Lieutenant Hon. H. Prittie returned to Chatham, having been 27th out of 91 competing teams.

March 22nd.—Captain H. Morris appointed D.A.A.G. Belfast District. Captain R. Alexander transferred from 1st Battalion. 16 Officers and 350 N.C.O.'s and men under Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Leslie proceeded to London to line the streets on the occasion of the funeral of Field-Marshal his late R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.T., &c.

March 28th.—Captain Hon. A. Foljambe, M.V.O., appointed Adjutant 1st Volunteer Battalion the King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

April 1st.—"H" Company were relieved at Fort Darland by "G" or Captain J. A. Innes' Company.

April 3rd.—Major R. G. T. Baker-Carr, M.V.O., posted to the Battalion on absorption.

April 7th.—The Battalion was inspected by Lieutenant-General Lord Grenfell, commanding Fourth Army Corps. Captain Sir T. A. Cuninghame, D.S.O., attached to the Battalion.

April 12th.—A party of 120 Recruits posted from the Rifle Depôt.

April 15th.—Battalion allotted to 18th Brigade, 9th Division, Third Army Corps.

May 2nd.—A party of 116 Recruits proceeded to Gravesend to carry out Table "A" under Second Lieutenant H. H. Prittie.

June 11th.—Second Lieutenant J. S. Ward posted to 3rd Battalion. Lieutenant D. Wood posted to 1st Battalion. Second Lieutenants H. Whitaker and G. Liddell attached to Battalion on first appointment.

June 14th.—Captain Sir T. A. M. Cuninghame, Bart., D.S.O., posted to Battalion on absorption.

June 22nd.—Second Lieutenant G. G. Ripley resigns his commission. Second Lieutenant O. C. S. Gilliatt promoted Lieutenant.

June 23rd.—Second Lieutenant R. C. Burton, attached to Battalion on first appointment.

July 6th.—Second-Lieutenant W. H. P. Swaine placed on half-pay on account of ill-health for seven months from April 29th last.

July 7th.—A party of 74 Recruits and 10 duty men joined from Rifle Depôt.

July 11th.—A party of 11 officers and 377 other ranks proceeded to Bisley under Major H. King-Salter for duty during the N.R.A. Meeting.

July 14th.—Two Sergeants and 48 rank and file, under Second-Lieutenant Morris, proceeded to Winchester to form part of a guard of honour for H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief on the occasion of his opening the Memorial Cottage Homes on the 15th; this party returned to Headquarters on the 15th.

July 15th.—A Mounted Infantry Section—34 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, under Second-Lieutenant H. V. Scott, and a Machine-Gun

Section of 9 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, under Lieutenant A. K. Hargreaves, proceeded to Longmoor for a course of instruction.

July 23rd.—The party of 11 Officers and 377 other ranks, under Major H. P. King-Salter, returned to Headquarters from Bisley.

July 29th.—Second-Lieutenants H. Whitaker and R. Burton ordered to proceed to 2nd Battalion.

August 4th.—Major Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, D.S.O., to be Staff-Captain at Headquarters.

August 9th.—The Battalion was inspected by Major-General Sir R. Hart, commanding Thames District.

August 16th.—Lieutenant A. A. G. Bond rejoined for duty from Staff.

August 20th.—A draft of 111 Recruits joined from the Rifle Depôt.

August 22nd.—Second-Lieutenants G. J. Brownlow and H. G. M. Railston attached to the Battalion on first appointment.

September 10th.—Captain J. L. Buxton posted to the Battalion on promotion.

September 15th.—Second-Lieutenants A. J. H. Sloggett and Hon. H. C. O. C. Prittie promoted Lieutenants.

September 22nd.—Major R. G. T. Baker-Carr proceeded to the Rifle Depôt for a term of duty in relief of Captain L. H. Thornton.

September 23rd.—Captain L. H. Thornton appointed Adjutant of 3rd Volunteer Battalion South Wales Borderers.

September 24th.—Drafts left as under: For 1st Battalion at Malta, under Captain W. Kay (K.R.R.C.) and Lieutenant G. Lindsay, 1 Colour-Sergeant, 2 Sergeants, 1 Corporal, 2 Boys, 140 Riflemen. For 2nd Battalion in Egypt, under Major W. Nicholson, R.F.A., Second-Lieutenants H. Whitaker and R. Burton, 5 Sergeants, 1 Corporal, 173 Riflemen.

September 27th.—Captain W. R. Wingfield-Digby and Lieutenant C. J. Johnstone proceeded to Winchester for a tour of duty at the Rifle Depôt to complete establishment.

October 1st.—One Sergeant, 3 Corporals, and 12 Riflemen belonging to the 3rd Battalion left for Aden, there to await their Battalion. A Mounted Infantry Section of 34 rank and file under Lieutenant A. Sloggett, and a Machine Gun Section of 9 rank and file, under Second Lieutenant T. Morris, proceeded to Longmoor for a course of instruction. Mounted Infantry Section and Machine Gun Section, under Second Lieutenant H. V. Scott and Lieutenant A. H. Hargreaves, returned to headquarters from Longmoor. Second Lieutenant H. Railston posted to 2nd Battalion. Second Lieutenants G. Liddell and G. Brownlow posted to the 1st Battalion.

October 5th.—One Bugler and 13 Riflemen to Rifle Depôt.

October 14th.—The Battalion furnished a Guard of Honour for H.M. The King, under Captain Sir T. Cuninghame, Bart., D.S.O.

October 16th.—One dutyman and 15 Recruits from Rifle Depôt.

November 2nd.—Fifteen Recruits from Rifle Depôt.

November 8th.—Captain J. L. Buxton appointed Extra Aide-de-

Camp to Major-General Hon. Sir R. A. J. Talbot, K.C.B., Governor of Victoria.

November 11th.—Captain G. M. N. Harman, D.S.O., posted pending absorption.

November 12th.—Captain Bernard's tenure of Adjutant expires. Second Lieutenant H. V. Scott assumes duties of Acting-Adjutant.

November 17th.—Battalion proceeded to London to line the streets on occasion of visit of T.M. the King and Queen of Portugal.

November 22nd.—Lieutenant Gilliat to Rifle Depôt. Lieutenant R. P. Burrowes' tour at Depôt expired.

December 2nd.—*London Gazette*. Supernumerary Captain G. M. N. Harman, D.S.O., to be Captain, *vice* Captain F. G. Talbot, promoted. Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Leslie to be Colonel.

December 3rd.—16 Recruits from Rifle Depôt.

December 8th.—Captain G. M. N. Harman, D.S.O., posted.

December 15th.—Lieutenant A. A. G. Bond took over the duties of Acting-Adjutant.

December 28th.—Lieutenant R. P. Burrowes joined the Battalion after a tour of duty at the Rifle Depôt.

December 31st.—Captain S. E. Holland posted on absorption. A party of 21 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, under the command of Second Lieutenant Hon. J. C. Lyttelton proceeded to Longmoor Camp for a course of Mounted Infantry. A party of 2 Sergeants, 5 Corporals, and 36 Riflemen, under the command of Lieutenant A. J. H. Sloggett and Second Lieutenant T. H. P. Morris, returned to headquarters from Longmoor, after going through a course of Mounted Infantry.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major G. Mitchell.

Bandmaster J. Brady.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster Sergeant H. E. Worthing.

Orderly-Room Sergeant, Colour-Sergeant A. B. Heaney.

Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry C. Howard.

Sergeant-Bugler G. Lee.

Sergeant-Master-Cook J. Schalk.

Pioneer-Sergeant J. White.

Band-Sergeant, Acting-Sergeant T. Eggerden.

Orderly-Room-Clerk, Sergeant F. Mitchell.

Officers'-Mess-Sergeant J. Cummins.

Sergeant-Master-Tailor J. Holderness.

Armourer-Sergeant W. Thomas.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, R. Tait.

"B" Company, J. Simmonds.

“C” Company, E. Poole.
 “D” Company, H. Lock.
 “E” Company, A. Rumbold.
 “F” Company, C. Saunders.
 “G” Company, A. Skinner.
 “H” Company, T. Dawson.

WAR MEDALS.

Twenty Officers and 299 N.C.O.’s and Riflemen are in possession of War Medals. Eleven more Riflemen are entitled to War Medals.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	176
Two Good Conduct Badges	...	...	102
Three Good Conduct Badges	...	...	36
Four Good Conduct Badges	...	...	9
Five Good Conduct Badges	...	...	1
			324

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number re-engaged	...	...	...	59
Number re-engaged during the year	...	...	...	11
Strength on 1st January, 1904	...	...	...	1009

INCREASE.

From Rifle Depôt	...	...	...	457
From Desertion	...	...	...	14
Transfers from other Corps	...	...	...	3
Headquarter Recruits	...	...	...	14
			Total	488

DECREASE.

To Rifle Depôt	...	...	...	51
Deserted	...	...	...	26
Transfers to other Corps	...	...	...	20
Discharged	...	...	...	89
Transferred to Army Reserve	...	...	...	103
To Battalions Abroad	...	...	...	454
			Total	743
Strength on 1st January, 1905	...	...		754

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

Acting Schoolmasters	...	...	...	3
First Class	...	...	...	11
Second Class	...	...	...	129
Third Class	...	...	...	109
				—
			Total	252

CERTIFICATES DURING THE YEAR.

Acting Schoolmasters	...	...	...	1
First Class	...	...	...	2
Second Class	...	...	...	39
Third Class	...	...	...	109
			—	
			Total	151

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

13 Officers and 12 N.C.O.'s.

GYMNAStic CERTIFICATES.

1 Quartermaster-Sergeant, 1 Colour-Sergeant, 2 Sergeants,
 3 Corporals, and 1 Acting-Corporal.

DEATHS.

Nil.

MUSKETRY.

1ST BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE.

Year, 1904. Place, Malta.

Battalion figure of Merit.

Part II.... 186·9

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksman.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
80	283	251	50
Total number exercised	...	...	664

Companies.

		Part I.	Part II.
“A” Company, Captain F. G. Talbot	...	184·3	67·9
“B” Company, Captain R. F. S. Grant	...	190·3	66·9
“C” Company, Captain W. R. Davies	...	188·0	63·3
“D” Company, Captain A. C. H. Kennard	...	187·4	70·6
“E” Company, Captain A. D. Boden	...	185·3	63·2
“F” Company, Captain G. N. Salmon	...	185·2	61·1
“G” Company, Captain E. W. Bell	...	181·7	60·8
“I” Company, Major C. E. Radclyffe	...	193·4	66·9

Best Shot of Sergeants.

Sergeant A. J. Bates.

Best Shot of Corporals and Men.

Rifleman Roper.

Best Shots of Companies.

		Points.
“A” Company, Colour-Sergeant A. Beer	...	368
“B” Company, Acting-Sergeant E. Doddridge	...	384
“C” Company, C.-S.I.M. H. Churcher	...	371
“D” Company, Rifleman G. Brown	...	373
“E” Company, Sergeant A. J. Bates	...	373
“F” Company, Rifleman T. Haveron	...	379
“G” Company, Rifleman E. Purtell	...	372
“I” Company, Sergeant J. Ede	...	402

Best Company (Individual).

		Average Points.
"I" Company, Major C. E. Radclyffe	...	193.4

Best Company (Part II., Table "B" Practices).

		Average Points.
"D" Company, Captain A. C. Kennard	...	70.6

RECRUITS.

Number Exercised	...	...	...	...	...	209
Parts 1, 2 and 3	...	...	...	...	...	Average. 255.3
Part 4	96.2

Best Shot of Recruits for the Year.

15 Rifleman Costin	Points. 475
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FIELD FIRING, MELLIEHA CAMP, 1904.

1. *Attack Practice.*—Ten rounds per man were expended in this practice. Targets, head and shoulder together with falling iron targets. Advance made from 650 yards to 250 yards.

2. *Advanced Guard in Action.*—Ten rounds per man were expended in this practice. As soon as the point came into action and opened fire at the enemy's scouts (a few falling iron targets on a ridge), the Company merged into one complete firing line and opened a rapid rate of fire at the enemy's scouts. As soon as these were knocked over an advance was made from the different flanks until final position was reached, where remaining ammunition was expended at targets appearing and disappearing for a few seconds.

3.—Fifteen rounds per man were expended under O. C. Companies arrangements. Attack practice. Flank guard action and long range fire.

4.—Fifteen rounds per man were expended in an object lesson, viz., long range fire. Target placed on water, distance about 2,000 yards from shore. This was a very interesting lesson, the companies in general making a very good pattern on the water.

5.—Ten rounds per man were expended in an attack practice at head and shoulder targets, distance about 450 yards, each file working independently, one man firing, the other crawling forward a few paces and then firing, so covering the advance of his comrade, and so on until ammunition was expended.

6. *Object Lesson.*—Firing down hill. Fifteen rounds per man were expended in the following manner: The Companies to lie down under cover of the rising ground and crawl forward until the targets were in view. The targets were small tiles placed on the rocks beneath, together with air-balloons and bottles floating on the water. Distance about 350 yards. Some very good shooting was witnessed in this practice, the air-balloons and bottles making splendid targets. Some amusement was caused by the firing of one of the Companies, who, by some mischance, managed to cut the lines by which the balloons were fastened, thereby getting a very fast disappearing target by the wind carrying them farther and farther.

7.—The remaining rounds allotted for Field Firing were expended in an attack on an outpost line represented by tiles, falling iron targets and head and shoulder targets.

The competition for the best shooting badges of the Battalion was fired for at Mellieha, ten rounds per each competitor, at falling iron targets at unknown distances. Sergeant Bates and Rifleman Roper were the winners.

BATTALION RIFLE MEETING.

Held at Pembroke Camp on October 10th, 11th and 12th, and was a complete success, the number of entries being a record one. The events were splendidly contested, and the shooting good. The weather, unfortunately, was not too good: showery, with a stiff breeze and a changing light, but improved greatly towards the afternoon.

First Day was for the young soldiers of the Battalion who have not fired Table B, and Band Boys.

Second Day.—Trained soldiers all ranks.

Third Day.—Team Competitions.

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS, YOUNG SOLDIERS' MATCHES.

Seven Shots Independent, 200 Yards Kneeling, 3rd Class Target.

	Score.				
1 Rifleman Costin	26
2 Rifleman Hedges	25

Seven Shots at Figure 3, 200 Yards on a 3rd Class Target, Magazine Fire, Figure marked off with an Invisible Bull, inner and outer.

1 Rifleman Savill	...	...	...	...	19
2 Rifleman Lavenu	...	...	...	...	18

Seven Shots at 500 Yards, Independent, Any Position.

1 Rifleman Costin	...	...	...	...	23
2 Rifleman Foote	...	...	...	...	19

Seven Shots 500 Yards Rapid, Independent, Any Position.

					Score.
1	Rifleman Hooper	...	...	...	19
2	Rifleman Costin	...	...	...	19

Seven Shots 600 Yards, Independent, Any Position.

1	Rifleman Lock	...	...	...	21
2	Rifleman Tovill	...	...	...	16

Aggregate Highest Score Prize in above Matches, 1 to 5.

1	Rifleman Costin	...	...	...	87
2	Rifleman Facey	...	...	...	80

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS, TRAINED SOLDIERS' MATCHES.*Seven Shots 200 Yards, 3rd Class Bisley Target.*

					Score.
1	Sergeant Ede	...	...	...	35
2	Rifleman Roper	...	...	...	33

Seven Shots at Figure 3 on a 3rd Class Target, marked off with an Invisible Bull, Inner, Magpie and Outer Target, exposed 4 secs.

1	Rifleman Watkins	...	...	...	27
2	Rifleman Drake	...	...	...	26

Seven Shots 500 Yards Bisley Target, Any Position.

1	Bandsman Cole	...	...	...	32
2	Corporal White	...	...	...	32

Seven Shots 500 Yards Rapid, Independent, 45 secs. from command commence.

1	Sergeant Lawler	...	...	...	28
2	Rifleman Bradbury	...	...	...	28

Seven Shots Independent, 600 Yards.

1	Corporal Bowgett	...	...	...	32
2	Rifleman Bamfield	...	...	...	30

Seven Shots 600 Yards Magazine, Independent, 35 secs. from command commence.

1	Sergeant Peachey	...	...	...	30
2	Rifleman Howard	...	...	...	27

Aggregate Prizes, Highest Score in above Matches, 1 to 6.

1	Sergeant Ede	...	...	...	156
2	Colour-Sergeant Beer	...	...	...	153

Boys' Match.

Any Position, 2nd Class Target 200 Yards, 7 Rounds Independent.

							Score.
1	Boy Davis	...	...	...	...	...	26
2	Boy Hawkes	...	...	...	...	...	25

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.

		£	s.	d.
Recruits' Matches and Aggregate	...	19	3	0
Trained Soldiers' Matches and Aggregate	...	45	10	0
Boys' Match	...	0	14	6
Team Competitions, Tile, Scouting, &c.	...	14	0	0
Total	...	£79	7	6

TEAM COMPETITIONS.

Match 1.—Tile Competition.

“G” Company, No. 1 Team.
“F” Company, No. 1 Team.

Match 2.—Scouting Competition.

		Score.
“E” Company’s Team	...	16 and 5
“D” Company’s Team	...	14 and 4

Match 3.—200, 500 and 600 Yards.

“D” Company’s Team	...	...	...	544
“E” Company’s Team	...	...	...	542

3RD BATTALION.

1903.

Best Shots of Companies.

		Score.
“A” Company, 8840 Rifleman R. Collier	...	201
“B” Company, 1399 Rifleman A. Izzara	...	226
“C” Company, Lieutenant T. E. Baring	...	234
“D” Company, 8125 Colour-Sergeant R. Wignall	...	193
“E” Company, 2986 Rifleman A. Ivins	...	217
“F” Company, 4767 Rifleman J. Parker	...	200
“G” Company, 241 Sergeant H. Clarke	...	201
“H” Company, 2147 Rifleman B. Averillo	...	240

Best Shot of Sergeants.

Colour-Sergeant R. Wignall ... Score 65, H.P.S. 84

Best Shot of Corporals and Men.

5668 Rifleman G. Willis ... Score 62, H.P.S. 84

Companies in Order of Merit.

“ H ” Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
								<u>25</u>
“ F ” Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
								<u>24</u>
“ E ” Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
								<u>23</u>
“ A ” Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
								<u>18</u>
“ D ” Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
								<u>21</u>
“ B ” Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
								<u>23</u>
“ C ” Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
								<u>19</u>
“ G ” Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
								<u>24</u>
Battalion Figure of Merit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
								<u>22</u>

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksman.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
421	681	72
Total exercised	...	1174

1904.Battalion figure of Merit 192.4
61.1**CLASSIFICATION.**

Marksman.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
198	515	359	51
Total number exercised	...	1123	

Companies.

"A" Company, Captain S. H. Rickman	...	...	...	190.6
				60
"B" Company, Captain M. G. E. Bell	...	...	...	196.7
				63
"C" Company, Major W. T. Parker	...	...	...	182.6
				60.3
"D" Company, Captain A. T. Paley	...	...	...	193
				61
"E" Company, Captain C. Shawe	...	...	...	200.9
				61.5
"F" Company, Captain <i>Lord</i> Henniker	...	...	...	187.1
				58
"G" Company, Captain R. W. Gillespie	...	...	...	185
				61.1
"H" Company, Captain A. A. Dorrien-Smith, D.S.O.	...	...	...	203.7
				64.3

Best Shooting Company.

"H" or Captain A. A. Dorrien-Smith's, D.S.O.

Best Shots of Companies.

		Score.
"A" Company, Rifleman R. Collier	...	383
"B" Company, Colour-Sergeant A. E. Ayers	...	393
"C" Company, Rifleman R. Whittington	...	364
"D" Company, Lieutenant F. G. H. Philpot	...	394
"E" Company, Rifleman A. R. Hammond	...	362
"F" Company, Rifleman G. Bees	...	372
"G" Company, Colour-Sergeant W. Quinton	...	399
"H" Company, Rifleman B. Averillo	...	369
Band Rifleman J. Cusack	...	342

Copy of the Report by G. O. C. (Major-General G. W. Henry, C.B.).

"The Regiment has kept up its high standard of musketry efficiency; its training is excellent in every respect."

Battalion Shot Competition.

Conditions.—Seven rounds at 200, 600, and 800 yards. H.P.S. 84.

		Score.
(1) Rifleman R. Collier	...	72
(2) Lieutenant T. E. Baring	...	68
(3) Rifleman H. Cladish	...	62
(4) Colour-Sergeant R. Wignall	...	62

COMPETITION FOR THE BEST SHOT OF SERGEANTS.

Conditions.

Match 1.—Distance 1,000 yards. Target, match 12 ft. by 6 ft. Sights, any. Seven rounds.

Match 2.—Running man, figure No. 5, distance 400 yards. Run about 60 feet, pace six miles per hour, rounds eight, magazine fire. Position to be any, behind cover; regulation sights to be used. Two rounds to be fired each time the figure crosses.

Match 3.—Disappearing target, figure No. 3, distance 600 yards. The target to appear for five seconds and disappear for five seconds.

Match 4.—Falling plates, distance unknown, rounds unlimited. Competitors to be at the ready, magazines charged with eight rounds. Time allowed, one minute:—

- (1) Sergeant C. Waters.
- (2) Sergeant W. Ward.
- (3) Sergeant-Major H. W. Bryaut.

Competition for the Best Shot of Corporals and Men.

Conditions.—The same as those for the Sergeants.

- (1) Acting-Corporal J. Ball.
- (2) Corporal T. Ford.
- (3) Acting-Corporal H. Garrod.

Corporals' Competition.

The above competition for Major V. A. Couper's Cup was held at Meerut on February 18th, 1904.

The cup was won by Acting-Corporal H. Whiskar with a score of 75 points.

Conditions.—Seven rounds at 200, 500, and 600 yards.

INTER-COMPANY COMPETITION.

Teams of eight N.C.O.'s.

Conditions.—Seven rounds at 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Prize.—A cup presented by Major V. A. Couper.

- (1) "A" Company.
- (2) "H" Company.
- (3) "C" Company.

Colour-Sergeant J. Denton made the best score.

A similar competition took place between teams of eight Riflemen per Company, and again "A" and "H" Companies took the first two places, Rifleman W. Fowler making the highest score in the competition.

SERGEANTS' COMPETITION.

The competition for Colonel C. R. H. Nicholl's Cup by the members of the Sergeants' Mess was held on February 20th, 1904, and after a hard fought contest resulted in a win for Sergeant F. Jackson.

4TH BATTALION.

Battalion figure of Merit.

Part I.	...	...	...	...	...	187.5
Part II.	...	...	...	...	...	74.0

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
115	281	282	58
Total number exercised	...	...	736

Companies.

	Part I.	Part II.
"A" Company, Captain R. Alexander	...	182.4
"B" Company, Captain W. R. Wingfield-Digby	...	72.1
"C" Company, Lieutenant A. K. Hargreaves...	...	189.5
"D" Company, Captain H. J. Meysey-Thompson	...	72.0
"E" Company, Captain A. J. H. Sloggett	...	204.9
"F" Company, Lieutenant A. J. H. Sloggett	...	73.9
"G" Company, Captain J. A. Innes, D.S.O.	...	188.7
"H" Company, Captain Sir T. Cunningham, Bart., D.S.O.	189.1	77.9
		74.3

Best Shots of Battalion.

Officers	...	...	Second-Lieutenant G. J. Brownlow
N.C.O.'s and Riflemen	...	...	Colour-Sergeant H. Lock.
			Acting-Corporal W. Shaw.

Best Shots of Companies.

- “A” Company, Colour-Sergeant A. Rumbold.
- “B” Company, Sergeant F. Mitchell.
- “C” Company, Acting-Corporal C. Barker.
- “D” Company, Acting-Sergeant T. Morrell.
- “E” Company, Sergeant W. Pelling.
- “F” Company, Sergeant P. Newman.
- “G” Company, Rifleman W. Martin.
- “H” Company, Sergeant G. Madeley.

Best Shooting Company.

“D” Company, Captain H. S. Meysey Thompson.

Figure of Merit.

Part I.	...	...	...	...	...	204.9
Part II.	...	...	...	...	...	73.9

RECRUITS.

Number exercised	...	...	...	...	294
Figure of merit	...	...	...	...	392.3

Best Shot of Recruits for the Year.

Second-Lieutenant G. J. Brownlow.

ALPHABETICAL ROLL OF WARRANT OFFICERS AND N.C.O.'S
SERVING ON THEIR RIFLE BRIGADE ENGAGEMENTS ON THE
PERMANENT STAFFS OF MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

[The following list will be of interest to many, since it will enable them to locate some of their old comrades with whom they formerly served in the Regiment.

We are indebted to Lieut. and Quartermaster J. C. Duff, at present Quartermaster at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and formerly Quartermaster of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, for the same.—E.D.]

Rank and Name.	Corps in which now serving.	Service in the Rifle Brigade. Battalion and Period of Years.	Rifle Brigade No.
Cir. Sergt.-Instr. Atterton, M. J.	2nd Tower Hamlets R. Volunteers	2nd, 6 th , 4th, 9 th	4914
Sergt. Baker, B.	6th Militia Bn.	4th, 10 th	2680
Cir. Sergt. I. of M. Baker, W.	6th Militia Bn.	2nd, 9 th —1 st , 2 nd	9040
Sergt. Major Barrett, F.	18th Middlesex R. Volunteers	3rd, 13 th	8542
Cir. Sergt. Bates, A.	7th Militia Bn.	3rd, 18—2nd, 8	6947
Cir. Sergt. Beard, C.	7th Militia Bn.	3rd, 14	8700
Cir. Sergt.-Instr. Bell, F. H.	18th Middlesex R. Volunteers	3rd, 19 th	7814
Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. Betty, A. W.	5th Militia Bn.	2nd, 6 th	8004
Sergt. Boness, C.	5th Militia Bn.	3rd, 9 th —4th, 7	8219
Sergt.-Bugler Bonham, D.	6th Militia Bn.	4th, 11 th	774
Cir. Sergt. Boniface, E.	6th Militia Bn.	4th, 8 th	7974
Sergt. Major Brown, F. W.	14th (Inns of Court) R. Volunteers	3rd, 1 st —4th, 15 th	6045
Sergt. Butler, W.	6th Militia Bn.	3rd, 10 th	1606
Sergt. Carty, T.	5th Militia Bn.	4th, 8 th	2296
Staff.-Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. Carpenter, E.	Army Pay Corps	3rd, 7 th	6641
Cir. Sergt. I. of M. Chapman, W.	6th Militia Bn.	2nd, 9 th	1878

9008	Sergt. Chivers, S.	5th Militia Bn.	1st, 14 th	...	...	...	...
	Coy.-Sergt. Major-Instr. Churcher, C. W.	School of Musketry, Hythe	4th, 10 th	...	...	...	...
	Or.-Sergt.-Instr. Clarke...	16th (London Irish) R. Volunteers	2nd, 11 th	...	...	...	...
	Coy.-Sergt. Major, Cooper J.	Gym. Staff	4th, 6 th	4th 14 th	...	...	...
	Or.-Sergt.-Instr. Cox, G.	16th (London Irish) R. Volunteers	3rd, 1 st	4th 14 th	...	...	...
	Sergt. Crowder, W. H.	6th Militia Bn.	2nd, 3 rd	1st, 9 th	4th, 1 st	...	...
	Sergt. Doonan, J.	6th Militia Bn.	4th, 13 th	...	...	...	...
	Sergt. Ealey, W...	5th Militia Bn.	1st, 5 th	4th, 1 st	...	...	...
	Or.-Sergt. Eastman, E...	5th Militia Bn.	2nd, 8 th	1st, 2 nd	...	...	...
	Sergt. Evans, A...	7th Militia Bn.	4th, 4 th	3rd, 5 th	...	...	...
	Or.-Sergt.-Instr. Fairley, L.	7th Militia Bn.	3rd, 2—4th, 4 th	1st, 3 rd	2nd, 1 st	...	...
	Cr.-Sergt. Instr. Fairley, R.	24th Middlesex R. Volunteers	3rd, 10 th	4th, 4 th	...	...	...
	Or.-Sergt.-Instr. Fraley, E. J.	14th (Inns of Court) R. Volunteers	2nd, 15 th	...	...	...	...
	Cr.-Sergt. Franklin, W.	7th Militia Bn.	3rd, 1—4th	9 th	...	...	...
	Sergt.-Bugler George, H.	5th Militia Bn.	1st, 14 th	...	...	...	...
	Or.-Sergt.-Instr. Goodfellow, L.	2nd Tower Hamlets R. Volunteers	2nd, 13 th	...	...	...	...
	Or.-Sergt. Instr. of M. Harding, W. A. J.	7th Militia Bn.	2nd, 17 th	...	...	...	...
	Or.-Sergt.-Harford, J.	5th Militia Bn.	4th, 71 st	...	...	...	...
	Sergt. Healdon, A.	7th Militia Bn.	4th, 11 th	...	...	...	...
	Or.-Sergt. Holmes, J. G.	6th Militia Bn.	8rd, 12 th	4th, 8 th	...	...	...
	Or.-Sergt.-Instr. Hopkins, H.	15th (Customs & Docks) R. Volunteers	3rd, 1 st	4th, 8 th	...	...	...
	Cr.-Sergt. Howse, W.	5th Militia Bn.	2nd, 10 th	1st, 18 th	...	...	...
	Cr.-Sergt. Jackson, W. T.	7th Militia Bn.	3rd, 10 th	...	...	...	...
	Or.-Sergt. James, A.	5th Militia Bn.	2nd, 3 rd	1st, 9 th	...	...	...
	Or.-Sergt.-Instr. Keel, A.	5th Militia Bn.	3rd, 7 th	4th, 6 th	...	...	...
	Sergt. King, J. H.	7th Militia Bn.	3rd, 15 th	...	...	...	...
	Sergt. Legg, W.	7th Militia Bn.	1st, 13 th	...	...	...	...
	Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. Leslie, F.	6th Militia Bn.	1st, 9 th	...	...	...	...
	Sergt. Lindsell, W.	6th Militia Bn.	4th, 12 th	...	...	...	...
	Or.-Sergt.-Instr. Lowe, E.	24th Middlesex R. Volunteers	3rd, 6 th	4th, 2 nd	...	...	...
	Sergt. Lyndon, E.	6th Militia Bn.	3rd, 1—4th	9 th	...	...	...
	Sergt. Legg, W.	7th Militia Bn.	2nd, 8 th	...	...	...	...
	Sergt. Marshall, A. C.	6th Militia Bn.	1st, 12 th	...	...	...	...
	Or.-Sergt. McKew, P.	6th Militia Bn.	2nd, 6 th	...	...	...	...
	Sergt. Newman, P.	5th Militia Bn.	4th, 11 th	...	...	...	...
	Or.-Sergt. Newton, H. W.	5th Militia Bn.	1st, 15 th	...	...	...	...
	Sergt. O'Donnell, J. W.	7th Militia Bn.	1st, 11 th	...	...	...	...
	Sergt. Owen, T.	7th Militia Bn.	3rd, 1—4th	10 th	...	...	...
	Cr.-Sergt.-Instr. Payton, W. T.	20th (Artists) R. Volunteers	3rd, 2 nd	4th, 14 th	...	...	...

Rank and Name.	Corps in which now Serving.	Service in the Rifle Brigade. Battalion and Period of Years.	Rifle Brigade No.
Sergt. Phipps, J.	7th Militia Bn. ...	3rd, 1 ⁴ ₁ —4th 1 ⁴ ₁ ...	6756
Cr.-Sergt. Pritchard, W.	6th Militia Bn. ...	3rd, 1 ⁴ ₁ —4th, 10 ⁴ ₁ —3rd, 1 ⁴ ₁ ...	6664
Sergt. Pryor, F. H.	7th Militia Bn. ...	4th, 7 ⁴ ₁ —4th, 1 ⁴ ₁ ...	5110
Sergt. Robinson, E.	5th Militia Bn. ...	3rd, 7 ⁴ ₁ —4th, 1 ⁴ ₁ ...	9077
Cr.-Sergt. Roper, G.	5th Militia Bn. ...	4th, 10 ⁴ ₁ —1st, 7 ⁴ ₁ —4th 7 ⁴ ₁ ...	2664
Cr.-Sergt.-Instr. Russell, C. J.	18th Middlesex R. Volunteers	2nd, 7 ⁴ ₁ —1st, 7 ⁴ ₁ —4th 7 ⁴ ₁ ...	5994
Sergt. Saxon, E.	6th Militia Bn. ...	4th, 2 ⁴ ₁ —3rd, 9 ⁴ ₁ ...	485
Cr.-Sergt. Shaw, J.	6th Militia Bn. ...	4th, 10 ⁴ ₁ ...	185
Sergt. Shutt, B.	7th Militia Bn. ...	3rd, 10 ⁴ ₁ ...	9585
Cr.-Sergt. Sier, F.	7th Militia Bn. ...	2nd, 10 ⁴ ₁ ...	7480
Crft.-Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. Smith, T.	Army Pay Corps	4th, 1 ⁴ ₁ ...	2135
Or.-Sergt.-Instr. Strandwick, G.	16th (London Irish) R. Volunteers	1st, 1 ⁴ ₁ —3rd, 1 ⁴ ₁ —4th, 14 ⁴ ₁ ...	4294
Or.-Sergt. Tarbuck, L.	7th Militia Bn. ...	3rd, 1 ⁴ ₁ —4th, 7 ⁴ ₁ ...	6969
Sergt.-Major Taylor, J. T.	20th (Artists) R. Volunteers	2nd, 14 ⁴ ₁ ...	4798
Or.-Sergt.-Instr. Thomson, G. M.	14th (Inns of Court) R. Volunteers	3rd, 14 ⁴ ₁ —1st, 3 ⁴ ₁ ...	7173
Sergt. Thornhill, R. W.	7th Militia Bn. ...	1st, 9 ⁴ ₁ ...	3549
Or.-Sergt. Thorogood, F.	6th Militia Bn. ...	2nd, 6 ⁴ ₁ —1st, 1 ⁴ ₁ —2nd, 1 ⁴ ₁ ...	9103
Sergt. Traylen, W. E.	6th Militia Bn. ...	2nd, 11 ⁴ ₁ —4th, 8 ⁴ ₁ ...	5525
Cr.-Sergt.-Instr. Turner, W.	20th (Artists) R. Volunteers	3rd, 9 ⁴ ₁ —4th, 7 ⁴ ₁ ...	8807
Or.-Sergt. Tyre, J.	5th Militia Bn. ...	2nd, 11—1st, 4 ⁴ ₁ ...	6148
Or.-Sergt. Vassila, S. C.	5th Militia Bn. ...	4th, 10 ⁴ ₁ ...	3087
Sergt.-Major Wallingford, J. A.	School of Musketry, Hythe	2nd and 4th, 9 ⁴ ₁ ...	7550
Sergt.-Instr. Wallingford, S. G.	School of Musketry, Hythe	3rd and 4th, 16 ⁴ ₁ ...	8987
Sergt.-Major Walker, J.	5th Militia Bn. ...	2nd, 3 ⁴ ₁ —4th, 5 ⁴ ₁ ...	8872
Sergt. Warters, W.	5th Militia Bn. ...	2nd, 12 ⁴ ₁ ...	1582
Sergt.-Major West, A. F. H.	6th Militia Bn. ...	3rd, 14 ⁴ ₁ —4th, 1 ⁴ ₁ ...	6163
Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. West, E. J.	7th Militia Bn. ...	2nd, 4 ⁴ ₁ —3rd 5 ⁴ ₁ ...	6511
Sergt. Weston, G.	5th Militia Bn. ...	4th, 12 ⁴ ₁ ...	953
Or.-Sergt.-Instr. White, C. H.	24th Middlesex R. Volunteers	2nd, 12—1st, 3 ⁴ ₁ ...	7612
Or.-Sergt. White, F.	5th Militia Bn. ...	4th, 5 ⁴ ₁ —3rd, 4 ⁴ ₁ —1st, 1 ⁴ ₁ ...	1021
Or.-Sergt. Winsor, W.	7th Militia Bn. ...	2nd, 1—3rd, 11 ⁴ ₁ ...	8992

OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT BARRINGTON.

PERCY BARRINGTON, the second son of William Keppel, sixth Viscount Barrington, was born 1825, and was gazetted to the Regiment on April 29th, 1842. He exchanged into the Scots Fusilier Guards, July 12th, 1844, and retired from the service on December 19th, 1845. He subsequently served both in the Militia and Volunteers. He succeeded his brother as eighth Viscount in 1886. He died at Westbury Manor, Buckingham, on April 29th, 1901.

W. S. CAMPBELL, Esq.

WALTER SYDNEY CAMPBELL was gazetted to the Rifle Brigade as Ensign September 9th, 1864. He became Lieutenant February 17th, 1869, and he retired June 14th, 1876.

He served with the 1st Battalion in Canada, and took part with it in the expedition to suppress the Fenian Raid of 1866, receiving the medal and clasp. He died in London at 6, Grosvenor Place, S.W., on January 11th, 1904, aged 58 years. He was greatly liked by all ranks, and was popularly known as "the dormouse." On the occasion of the Regimental dinner in May, 1902, H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief in his speech made a very kindly reference to the esteem and affection with which he was always regarded in the regiment.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HUGH GUION MACDONELL,
G.C.M.G., C.B.

HUGH GUION MACDONELL was the second son of the late Mr. Hugh MacDonell, of Aberchalder, Inverness-shire, and brother to the late General Sir Alexander MacDonell. He was born at Florence in March, 1832. He was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and was gazetted to the Regiment on December 22nd, 1848, retiring from the Service on March 11th, 1853. The same year he joined the Diplomatic Service. He was appointed an unpaid Attaché at Florence in 1854, and a paid Attaché in Washington in 1858, serving subsequently in Constantinople, where he was advanced to the rank of Second Secretary in 1862. In 1869 he was promoted to be Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres, and three years later he was transferred to Madrid. He afterwards served in Berlin as Secretary of Embassy, and in Rome in the same capacity, and from 1882 till 1885 he was Chargé d'Affaires at Munich. In 1885 he was promoted to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil, and in 1888 he was appointed to represent his Sovereign in Denmark, where he remained till 1892, being then transferred to Portugal. His stay in Lisbon lasted until 1902, when he retired from the Service on a pension. He received several honours, including the C.M.G. in 1889, the C.B. (civil) in 1890, the K.C.M.G. in 1892, and the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George in 1899. In the year of his retirement he was sworn of the Privy Council. Sir Hugh MacDonell married in 1870 Anne, daughter of Mr. Edward Lumb, of Wallington, Surrey.

He died at his residence, 53, Cornwall Gardens, on January 25th, 1904, from an acute attack of pneumonia.

B. F. FRANKLAND-RUSSELL-ASTLEY, Esq.

BERTRAM FRANKLAND ASTLEY, of Chequers Court, Aylesbury, was the eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel L'Estrange Astley, and was born February 27th, 1857. He was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and he was gazetted to the Rifle Brigade as a Second Lieutenant January 30th, 1878, and promoted Lieutenant August 14th, 1879. He was posted to the 1st Battalion, and went to India with it in August, 1880, retiring May 20th, 1882. At the coronation of the King he served as one of the Ushers.

He was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for Buckinghamshire, and Lord of the Manors of Great and Little Kimble and Ellesborough. He married in 1887 Lady Florence Conyngham, youngest daughter of the third Marquis Conyngham, by whom he leaves a son and a daughter.

In 1901 he assumed the name of Frankland-Russell, under the will of his grandmother, Lady Frankland Russell. He died in London February 11th, 1904, at his residence, 21, Eaton Place, in his 48th year.

GENERAL F. R. ELRINGTON, C.B.

FREDERICK ROBERT ELRINGTON was born in the Tower of London on April 15th, 1819, his father, the late Captain John Henry Elrington, 13th Light Dragoons, being at that time Major of the Tower. He was educated at the establishment of Mr. Delafosse, a school of some celebrity in those days. Originally intended for the Diplomatic Service, he was sent

abroad for some time to travel and acquire languages, but on his return he declined diplomacy, and was gazetted June 7th, 1839, as a Second Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade. Promoted Lieutenant, November 23rd, 1841; Captain, May 22nd, 1846; Brevet-Major, December 12th, 1854; Major, December 29th, 1854; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, December 26th, 1856; Lieutenant-Colonel, December 1st, 1857; and Colonel, March 29th, 1862.

He served with the 1st Battalion in the Mediterranean, and with the 2nd Battalion in North America and the Crimea. With the early training of the 3rd Battalion he had much to do, being a Major in it soon after its formation, and when the 4th Battalion was added in 1857 it was he who organised it and commanded it subsequently for fourteen years. On April 1st, 1873, he was appointed to command the Rifle Depot at Winchester, and on January 1st, 1875, he was selected to command the Belfast District, but was, at his own request, relieved of that command on February 28th, 1875. He was promoted Major-General on March 10th, 1875, which commission was antedated to March 6th, 1868. On March 14th, 1880, he became a Lieutenant-General, receiving the honorary rank of General on July 1st, 1881, and on January 26th, 1892, he was appointed a Colonel Commandant of the Regiment in which he had so long and so honourably served.

It was perhaps not unnatural that, after spending more than thirty-five years in various parts of the world, General Elrington should, in 1875, as he then expressed it, wish to be his own master, and therefore relinquish the prospect of further employment which he would no doubt have received, but he pre-

ferred the life of an English country gentleman, and all that can be said is, that the Army was the poorer for his decision. For his war services General Elrington received the following decorations: the Crimean medal with clasps for Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, the Turkish medal, the Medjidie, and the Legion of Honour, and the Canadian medal with clasp for 1866. He was created a Companion of the Bath May 4th, 1873.

During the Crimean campaign the 2nd Battalion, in which he commanded a company, covered the front of the attack on the Russian position at the Battle of the Alma. At Inkerman the important service rendered by General Elrington is well referred to in a letter to the Editor of the RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE (1903, p. 66), which service resulted in his being recommended on October 10th, 1856, by Sir Arthur Lawrence for the Victoria Cross, "For gallant and devoted conduct." Throughout the trying winter of 1854-55 it is believed that he never missed a day's duty in the trenches with his men, or as Brigade Major of the Light Division, which appointment he held from December, 1854, to February, 1855.

Sir A. Lawrence, referring to the incident in the Crimea mentioned above, says:—

"At the commencement of the action two Companies of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, one of which was commanded by Captain Elrington, were formed on the left of the line, and placed in extended order along the left bank of the Careening Bay Ravine, near the 5-gun battery. They were exposed to a heavy fire from the skirmishers of a column of the enemy (which I believe to have been Tormoroff's) formed on the opposite side of the ravine. Large numbers of the skirmishers had descended into the Ravine and were attempting to gain the side occupied by the Light Division (the consequence of

which might have been so fatal to our army) when they were met and repulsed by the bold front maintained by Captain Elrington and by the courage he imparted to the few men he had about him. The column retreated."

On Inkerman Day, 1897, the late General Sir Edward Newdigate wrote as follows regarding General Elrington's services :—

" It is forty-three years ago to-day since his Company and my own were extended on the edges of the Windmill Ravine and in rear of the Armstrong battery, where Troubridge, who was lying down behind a traverse with his feet projecting behind it, had them both shot off by a Russian battery on the opposite side of the Ravine. The Russians were coming up the Ravine in considerable numbers and climbing up the side by a narrow pathway in front of Elrington's Company. He collected his own men near the spot and some of the men from the left of my Company and made a dash upon the leaders, firing upon them with his revolver. They turned tail and retreated down the pathway faster than they came up. Had it not been for this act of gallantry and presence of mind on his part, the Russians might soon have had a considerable force on our side of the Ravine and in rear of the Armstrong battery. The valley would then have been open to them to bring up their battalions in rear of our lines. Just previous to this episode they opened a galling fire on our two Companies extended on the Ridge. My Subaltern, Johnny Malcolm, was shot dead, and we had many casualties. Coming to such close quarters up the side of the Ravine, I ordered my men to fix swords. It was Elrington's gallantry on this occasion which (humanly speaking) prevented the Russian Army making its attack by the Windmill Valley. We heard afterwards that it was their intention and plan of attack to have done so. He is the last man to say a word about his own deeds, but I have often said ' If any man ever deserved a Victoria Cross for bravery in the field it was Elrington.' I need say nothing about the admirable way he organised and formed the 4th Battalion or of his previous character as a Regimental officer. He is a grand old Rifleman."

Eleven years later, in June, 1866, it fell to his lot to command the Field Force which suppressed the Fenian rising in the eastern townships of Canada.

As a commander of Riflemen he was certainly unsurpassed ; indeed, he may be said to have lived before his time, as far as the art of drill is concerned, and, if the movements he practised when bringing his men to the right place at the right time were not always to be found in the drill-book of the day, they have probably since become part of the authorised version of that work. Probably no commanding officer ever possessed the confidence of his men in a greater degree than did General Elrington ; a strict disciplinarian he most certainly was, but he was also a most true and warm friend. A keen sportsman, in his early days amongst the moose and cariboo of Nova Scotia, or with the Calpe Foxhounds in Spain, or at home in Hampshire. He rode to hounds up to the age of 80, and astonished his friends in his later years by the use he made of his bicycle, taking to it at 75 and continuing to ride till the last. He married in 1859 Emilie, daughter of the late Mr. George Best, of Eastbury Manor, Guildford, by a daughter of the late General William Loftus, who survives him.

The oldest "wearer of the green jacket" passed away on February 19th, 1904, in the 85th year of his age at his residence, Vernon Hill, Bishop's Waltham, leaving a name and reputation that will long be remembered with pride and affection by all who served in the Regiment. He was buried at Curdridge Church, Botley, with full military honours. The coffin, borne on a gun-carriage, and covered with a Union Jack, was preceded by 500 men of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. At the graveside the bugles sounded the "Last Post," and a

detachment of the Battery of R.F.A. at Hilsea Barracks fired a salute of 13 guns. Besides many "past" officers of the Regiment, a number of officers of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade at Chatham and of the Rifle Depôt at Gosport were present.

CAPTAIN PALMER WHALLEY.

PALMER WHALLEY was gazetted an Ensign to the 40th Regiment September 15th, 1854, and was transferred to the Rifle Brigade March 23rd, 1855, as Lieutenant. He became Captain June 3rd, 1859, and retired April 13, 1872. He died at Pau, where he had resided since leaving the Army, on March 5th, 1904.

LIEUT.-COL. J. H. F. HARRINGTON-HUDSON.

JOSEPH HENRY FRANCIS HARRINGTON-HUDSON was gazetted as an Ensign to the Rifle Brigade, November 7th, 1862. He was transferred as Ensign and Second-Lieutenant to the Grenadier Guards October 2nd, 1863, became Lieutenant and Captain July 6th, 1867, Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel August 3rd, 1872, and retired May 24th, 1879. He died at Namur, April 4th, 1904.

W. P. DRUMMOND, Esq.

WILLIAM PERCY DRUMMOND was born in 1855, he was the fourth son of the late Harvey Drummond, Esq., by his marriage with Susan Caroline, daughter of Andrew Mortimer Drummond, Esq. He was gazetted to the Regiment on November 29th, 1876, and promoted Lieu-

tenant on February 11th, 1877. He served with the 1st Battalion at home and in India, and retired from the service July 2nd, 1884. He died at Sherbourne House, Warwick, on May 13th, 1904.

LIEUT.-COL. L. R. SEYMOUR.

LEOPOLD RICHARD SEYMOUR was born in 1841, the second son of the Right Hon. Sir George Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H., P.C., by Gertrude, daughter of Henry, 21st Lord Dacre. He joined the Rifle Brigade on October 27th, 1858, as an Ensign and subsequently he was transferred to the Grenadier Guards. He retired from the Service on March 15th, 1873. He married, in 1871, Mary, daughter of Mr. Russell Sturgis, and died May 30th, 1904, at his residence, 95, Piccadilly, aged 63.

COLONEL HENRY EYRE, C.B.

HENRY EYRE was the son of Rev. C. W. Eyre, of Bampton Manor, Notts, and was born in 1834. He was educated at Harrow and Christchurch, Oxford. He was gazetted to the Rifle Brigade, February 1st, 1855, and promoted Lieutenant June 1st, 1855. In the same year he served with the 2nd Battalion in the Crimea, was present at the siege and fall of Sevastopol, including the assault on the Redan, where he was wounded. He was appointed A.D.C. to Lieutenant-General Sir W. Eyre, a position which he held till the end of the campaign (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). In the Indian Mutiny he served with the 2nd

Battalion, and was present at the siege and fall of Lucknow, the capture of Mymponee, and operations on the Ram Gunga river, and with Ross's Camel Corps at the action of Gowlowlee, and capture of Calpe. He received the Indian Mutiny medal, with clasps for Lucknow and Central India.

After his retirement from the Service, which took place November 19th, 1858, Colonel Eyre commanded the 4th Notts Rifle Volunteers (the Robin Hood's) from 1865 to 1892, and devoted himself to a political life. In 1874 he contested Newark unsuccessfully in the Conservative interest, and in 1880 Retford East. In 1886 he was returned for the Gainsborough Division of Lincolnshire, but in 1892 he was defeated by the Liberal candidate whom he had beaten in 1886. He subsequently contested the Mansfield Division of Notts unsuccessfully in 1895 and again in 1900. Till the day of his death he afforded invaluable assistance to the Primrose League.

Colonel Eyre was chairman of the War Office Committee for the organisation of the Medical Department of the Auxiliary Forces. He was a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire, 1873.

He married Kathleen, daughter of Rev. R. Machell, who died 1899. Colonel Eyre died on June 24th, 1904.

COLONEL BLOOMFIELD GOUGH.

BLOOMFIELD GOUGH was the second son of General Sir John B. Gough, G.C.B., by his marriage with Elizabeth Agnew Arbuthnot, and was born in Dublin,

December 23rd, 1851. He was educated at Cheam and Eton, and was gazetted a Second-Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, April 27th, 1870, and promoted Lieutenant, October 28th, 1871. On April 23rd, 1873, he was transferred to 9th Lancers, and was promoted Captain, July 17th, 1878. He served in the Afghan War of 1878-80, was present at the attack on Ali Musjid, and took part in the subsequent advance on Cabul, and in the severe fighting near that city on its re-occupation. He was in the march from Cabul to Kandahar. For his services he was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette*, May 4th, and December 3rd, 1880), was promoted to a brevet majority, and received the Medal with three clasps and the Bronze Star. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, December, 1895, and commanded the 9th Lancers till December, 1899, when he was promoted Brevet-Colonel. He served in South Africa with the Kimberley Relief Force and took part in the battles of Belmont and Graspan, for which he received the Queen's medal and clasp.

He married September 3rd, 1884, Maria Jean, second daughter of Matthew Dysart Hunter, Esq., of Anton's Hill, Berwickshire, by whom he leaves three sons and three daughters.

He was killed in a carriage accident on July 28th, when driving with Mrs. Gough near his residence, Belchester, Kelso.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HON. RICHARD MONCK.

RICHARD MONCK was the son of the third Viscount Monck, and was born in 1829. He entered the 43rd

Light Infantry as an Ensign March 2nd, 1849, became Lieutenant August 17th, 1851, and exchanged into the Rifle Brigade as a Captain, March 23rd, 1855, and was appointed to the Coldstream Guards May 1st, 1855. He became Colonel 1869, Major-General 1879, retiring from the Service with the rank of Lieutenant-General 1889. He served with the 43rd Regiment in the Kaffir War of 1853, for which he received the medal. He was Military Secretary in Canada from 1863 to 1869, and commanded the troops at Shorncliffe from 1878 to 1880, and in the Chatham District from 1883 to 1887.

General Monck was a descendant of the General Monck of the Reformation period, who raised the Coldstream Guards, the Regiment which he once commanded himself, and in which his son is now an officer. He married in 1861 his cousin Frances, daughter of Mr. Owen Blayney Cole. He died at his residence, 84, Chester Square, on October 7th, 1904.

SIR A. P. PASTON-COOPER, BART.

ASTLEY PASTON PASTON-COOPER, was born February 23rd, 1824, and succeeded his father, the second baronet, in 1866. He was gazetted to the 66th Regiment as Ensign on October 12th, 1841, became Lieutenant October 20th, 1843, Captain August 1st, 1848, and exchanged into the Rifle Brigade on June 1st, 1849, and retired June 26th, 1855. He served in the Crimea, and had the Crimean medal with clasp for Sebastopol, and the Turkish medal. He was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for Hertfordshire, High Sheriff

in 1895 and a Justice of the Peace for Suffolk. He was elected Mayor of Hemel Hempstead in 1898.

Sir Astley was twice married, first, in 1855, to Etheldreda Julia, who died in 1888, daughter of the late George Newton, Esq., of Croxton Park, St. Neots; and, secondly, in 1890, to Sophia, daughter of John Holford, Esq., of Rusholme Hall, Lancashire. By his first wife he had a son, born in 1867, who succeeds him in the baronetcy, and two daughters.

He took a large part in the county and municipal affairs, and discharged his duties with much ability. He was a keen and liberal supporter of all Regimental institutions, and served on the Committee of the Centenary Memorial Fund, in which he took a strong and very practical interest. He died at his residence, Gadebridge, Hemel Hempstead, October 19th, 1904, in his 81st year.

E. C HARTOOPP, Esq.

EDMUND CRADOCK HARTOOPP was born on September 29th, 1846, and was the second son of the late Sir William Edmund Cradock-Hartopp, third baronet. He was educated at Eton, and was gazetted to the Regiment in 1865. He served with the 1st Battalion in Canada and took part in the suppression of the Fenian Raids in 1866 and 1870, receiving the Canadian medal and two clasps. He retired from the Service in 1876. After leaving the Regiment he joined the 7th Militia Battalion of the King's Royal Rifles, of which he eventually became the Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel.

He married, in 1870, Frances Emily, the second daughter of William Charles Alston, of Elmdon Hall, Warwickshire.

He was ever a keen sportsman and also a cricketer, and frequently played for the M.C.C., Greenjackets, and other cricket clubs. He was the author of a book on shooting entitled "Sport in England, Past and Present."

He died at his residence, Copsewood, Walton-on-the Hill, Surrey, on December 24th, 1904, aged 58 years.

SERGEANT-MAJOR JAMES HAWKSFORD.

ON December 30th, 1904, died at his residence, Wydale, Ashford, Middlesex, Sergeant-Major James Hawksford, of the King's Royal Bodyguard, and formerly of the Regiment.

James Hawksford joined the Rifle Brigade in 1851, and served with the 1st Battalion in the Crimea. On the memorable occasions of the capture of the Russian Rifle Pits on November 20th, 1854, he served as a volunteer. The gallant commander, Lieutenant Tryon, and 9 Riflemen were killed and 17 wounded. On the first assault on the Redan on June 18, 1855, he again served as a volunteer in the covering party. For his services in the Crimea he received the medal, with four clasps for Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman and Sebastopol, and the Turkish medal. He further received the medal and gratuity for Distinguished Conduct in the Field, and later on the medal and gratuity for Long Service and Good Conduct. He was discharged to pension in March, 1873. Subsequently, as Canteen Steward, first of the 3rd Battalion, afterwards of the 4th Battalion,

he was widely known to many who have belonged to the Regiment. He served for many years in the Royal Bodyguard. A most excellent portrait of Sergeant-Major Hawksford appeared in the CHRONICLE for 1895. He was a man of the greatest integrity and worth, and those who saw him on duty at the Royal palaces will ever recall his splendid martial appearance as Sergeant-Major of the Royal Bodyguard.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that all contributions to the CHRONICLE for 1905 may be posted on or before November 1st.

Those responsible for Battalion and Depôt contributions should send them in complete up to November 1st, and forward a *supplementary* despatch with the Parade State on December 31st.

It is particularly requested that the printed forms for "Records" and "Musketry" be used.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules:—

1. All communications to be written on *one side* only of the paper, leaving a wide margin.

2. All names of persons and foreign places to be written in block Roman type, thus: MALTA, and that care be taken to spell such names correctly. Non-compliance with this rule causes a vast amount of trouble, both to the Editor and the publishers.

All contributions should be sent to the Editor,

COLONEL VERNER,

Hartford Bridge,

Winchfield, Hants.

Those wishing to become annual subscribers are requested to fill in the form at the end of the volume and send it to the Editor.

Every annual subscriber receives a copy of the CHRONICLE and a Sheet Calendar post free.

PRICES OF CHRONICLES.

(BACK NUMBERS.)

Owing to the prolonged service of the Battalions in South Africa a considerable number of CHRONICLES for the years 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902 are still in stock.

These are now offered for sale to N.C.O.'s and Riflemen at the following prices, which *does not include postage*.

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With 15 illustrations and 209 pp., contains Index for Vols. I. to X., 1890-1899.	... 2/6	... 2/0
1900.		
Centenary Double Number, with 68 illustrations and maps and 409 pp.	... 4/6	... 3/6
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With 10 illustrations and 184 pp.	... 2/6	... 2/0
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With 9 illustrations and 183 pp.	... 2/6	... 2/0
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Owing to the fact that a very large number of Reservists and others returned to civil life on the termination of the War in South Africa, it has been found impossible to notify to such men where they can obtain CHRONICLES dealing with the campaigning in which they took part.

It is hoped that Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers now serving will endeavour to let their old comrades who have ceased to belong to the Battalions know how and where to obtain any copies of the CHRONICLE they may desire.

PORTRAITS OF OFFICERS WHO DIED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The portraits of all the Officers of the Rifle Brigade and of the 60th Rifles who lost their lives during the operations in South Africa, 1899-1902, are now ready.

These portraits are on grey cardboard mounts, and under each portrait is printed the name of the officer, the place where he died, and the date of decease.

No. 1 Plate contains portraits of 13 officers, 60th Rifles, 1899-1900.

No. 2 Plate contains portraits of 17 officers, Rifle Brigade, 1899-1902.

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